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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,485—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.


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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
*13th May	MACEDONIA	10512	....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
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AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

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NERA	5,807	X	24th June "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

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Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,217	1st July 1905,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	D. Sola	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

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	Saloon.	Deck
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th May at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 14th May, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 2,100 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 21th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1905.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	4091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Reid	3595	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shalto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	[illegible]th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Reid	3595	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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20	21	10	48	8	35	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	[illegible]	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	[illegible]	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	[illegible]	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	[illegible]	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	11	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	12	40	13	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	3	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	[illegible]	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5[illegible]	[illegible]	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 [illegible]

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet or great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unassailed value in maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

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CALCUTTA.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
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AGUE SPECIFIC.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ld., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TORTURING
DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula
From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

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CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
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GAS & WATER
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CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
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POLICIES.

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR...................£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
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The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says : "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04 : "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital ; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

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A SUB-JUDGE for the Jath State on Rs. 100 a month, extra Educational allowance Rs. 25 month. Service not pensionable. L.L.B.s and those who have passed the High Court or District Pleader's Examination only need apply with recommendations and testimonials and particulars of previous practice or employment, if any, to the undersigned before 1st June 1905.

V. J. KARANDIKAR.
Administrator, Jath State,
Jath, 10th May, 1905.

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1 OLD WINDING FRAME of 200 Spindles and 5" lift to wind from ring twist pirns on to Warpers' bobbins.

3 WARPING FRAMES complete with creels with falling rod arrangement by Messrs. Platt Bros.

1 STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILER, 7 feet diametre and 30 feet long with 100 lbs. working pressure, and inside diametre of flue 2' 9."

Apply MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME.

PAIR of well matched BAY WALER MARES, 15 hands, aged. Quiet to ride or drive and on parade. Up to great weight and very fast.
Price, Rs. 2,000 the pair.
Any trial or examination allowed.

Silver Mounted DOUBLE HARNESS and CAPE CART, to carry four.
Price, Rs. 1,000.
Apply to
Col. C V. TROWER,
South Wales Borderers,
Karachi.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7½
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3 12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ....[illegible]
Quarterly ....[illegible]

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

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Icilma

Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.
Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.
Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.
Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.
ARMY AND NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

PLASMON BISCUITS
Sole Manufacturers
PEEK. FREAN & Co. LTD.

BEYNON'S STANDARD
SPARKLING AERATED WATERS
ARE FIRST CLASS.
STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.
FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.
Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,
The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 20TH APRIL 1905.

I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

GOLD.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	392,965	49,254	343,711
Value in rupees ...	2,37,14,190	28,00,261	209,15,929
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	33,73,949	1,908,007	1,464,942
Value in rupees ...	10,38,51,610	11,05,14,843	9,33,36,767

SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	6,808,656	184,315	6,624,341
Value in rupees ...	1,28,71,271	4,91,510	1,23,79,761
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	90,831,168	23,074,478	67,756,690
Value in rupees...	16,05,61,322	4,29,93,023	12,03,71,399

TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	3,65,85,461	32,91,771	3,24,73,643
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	......	......	......
Value in rupees ...	36,72,15,932	15,36,07,866	21,36,03,066

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE) IN. In the month of Feb. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	......	......	......
Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	26,53,175	12,18,382	38,71,557
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees...	......	......	......
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage ...	8,23,061	54,25,145	62,48,209

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD. To the end of the month of Feb. 1905

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	......	3,90,49,021	3,90,49,021
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	2,33,51,138	90,96,704	3,24,47,832
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees...	....	3,91,924	3,91,924
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage...	2,83,89,312	66,90,224	59,52,91,587

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of Feb. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)...	....	....	....
Straits dollars (Tale) ...	....	....	....
2 Rupees ...	57,00,021	65,69,023	1,22,69,044
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	2,50,003		2,50,003

To the end of the month of Feb. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)...	......	6,48,847	6,48,847
Straits dollars (Tale) ...	......	20,351,634	20,351,634
2 Rupees ...	3,69,60,242	5,67,78,251	9,35,78,493
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	41,52,015	......	41,52,035

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 11.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	£90	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes ...	£99	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan...	£105 3/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	£65 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London ...	26 3/8	=	− 1-8
2 months hence ...	26 1/4	=	− 1-16
Spot in New York...	57 1/4	=	− 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques ...	25·17 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin " ...	20·48 1/4	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand ...	4·86 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England...	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " ...	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans...	2 5/8 per cent	=	+ 1/2
7 day market loans...	2 3/8 per cent	=	unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta Rs. 6,50,000 at 1s 4d.
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 sellers, tone flat.
WHEAT—
Tone of wheat quiet but steady.
RAPESEED—
Brown 38 1/2 sellers tone firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 3/4 buyers, tone strong
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-8 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·34 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·19	4·21	4·21
+1	+1	unchanged
Aug-Sept.	Sep-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·23	4·24	4·25
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·26	4·27	4·28
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports...	15,000	bales
Do last year ...	4,600	do
Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000	do
Do do Continent ...	7,000	do
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot ...	8·15	unchanged
Futures, month of July ...	7·91	do a
Do do. December ...	7·81 − 4 b	

a Tended to decline owing to official weather reports on sidered favorable.
b Declined early but later tended to advance owing to bull support and short coverings

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot ...	7 7/8 + 1-16	
Futures, month of August ...	7·62	unchaged
Do. do. November ...	7·69 − 2	
Tone at close ...	steady	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 11th May, 1905 :—

Cotton...	12,802	bales.
Wheat...	30,505	cwts.
Linseed ...	20,562	do
Rape, Ral and Mustard...	9,916	do
Gingelli seed ...	1,183	do
Poppyseed ...	11,488	do
Groundnuts...	968	do
Castorseed ...	1,113	do
Rice ...	9,294	do
Myrabollams ...	960	do
Cottonseed ...	4,626	do
Mowraseed...	28	do
Gram...	1,941	do
Joowar ...	8,956	do
Maize ...	nil	

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 12.

THE chief feature of the American Markets during the interval has been the advance in prices, since the close of last week. Some fluctuations have occurred as the "bull" or "bear" element has attained the ascendency, but the net result up to the present is that the "bulls" have been able to drive up rates considerably, and to-day's advices received from New York show that Spot Cotton has advanced 30 points since last Friday, while July futures are 31 points higher. The extreme 'touchiness' of the market is evident from the causes given for these sudden fluctuations. A slight difference in the weather report, whether favorable or unfavorable, is apt to depress or excite the market unduly, but, when speculation rules supreme, such must be the inevitable result. The whole future depends on the out-turn of the New Crop in America. The crop is from all accounts late in planting, and at present the tender plants are more liable to be effected by sudden changes of weather than they would be if more robust. Private advices to hand this week state that there has been heavy rain, which has caused damage. The "bull" party has evidently taken advantage of the situation to push prices up, and there is apparently sufficient cause to enable them to maintain rates in the face of the opposing party. It, however, remains to be seen, if the damage done has been overestimated or not. If it has, the reaction will be sharp and prompt, but if not, higher values still may be seen shortly.

Liverpool has followed America and prices to-day show an advance during the past week of 12 points in Spot Cotton and 14 points in May-June futures.

The following are the daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since the last mail left :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
May 5th...	4·24	7·95
" 6th...	4·29	7·95
" 8th...	4·29	8·15
" 9th...	4·34	8·05
" 10th...	4·34	8·15
" 11th...	4·34	8·15

The following are the daily quotations for futures in Liverpool for May-June, and in New York, for July :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
May 5th...	4·12	7·49
" 6th...	4·13	7·49
" 8th...	4·17	7·67
" 9th...	4·14	7·52
" 10th...	4·18	7·64
" 11th...	4·19	7·64

During the past week the local market has been firm, and rates have again advanced considerably. The advance has been partly in sympathy with the better advices received from Home, and is partly due to local influence. Contracts for May delivery are Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 higher in Bengals, Rs. 4 higher in Khandeish, and Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in Oomras, while Saw Ginned Dharwar has advanced Rs. 8 per candy, and Westerns Rs. 5. Exporters have been in the market, and the rise in Bengals is partly due to a good enquiry from this source. Mills have again been good buyers, and the offtake has been considerable. Fancy prices are being paid for choice lots of extra-stapled Cotton, and ready Coomptas have fetched as high as Rs. 225.

In the "Sutta" market for New Crop there has been a considerable advance in rates during the week, and a moderate business has been done in the bazaar, but sellers are reluctant to go on as the market rises, and consequently business is getting more confined. To-day's prices are Rs. 4 higher than last week's, in Bengals and Rs. 6 higher in Broach, and we quote at the close Rs. 177 for fully Good Bengals delivery 15th-25th January, 1906, and Rs. 227 for Good M. G. Broach, delivery 15th, 25th March, 1906, though earlier in the week, the prices were Rs. 180 and Rs. 229 1·2 respectively.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week...	76,015
Receipts from 1st Oct to 11th May. ...	2,099,789
Shipments during the week to Europe ...	6,015
China, Japan, and Coast Ports...	1,009
Total...	7,024
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th May.	
Europe ...	284,685
Japan...	478,352
China ...	23,720
Coast Ports ...	24,339
Total...	811,096
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	7,078
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	1,640

YOU MAY HAVE IT, AND NOT KNOW IT.

THE KIDNEYS are intended by nature to drain off the surplus water and the body's impurities. You know how well and strong and robust you feel when the kidneys are working right. You feel right in every way.

But how do you feel when the kidneys become clogged and diseased?

Tired, miserable, sleepless, nervous, restless, back lame, and aching and weak—can't stoop, can't stand, without pain; rheumatic, gouty, dizzy, weak, no appetite, etc.

These symptoms and a thousand others come from the impurities in the blood, which sick kidneys have not taken out of the body.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills tone and heal the kidneys and enable them to take all these disease poisons out of the system. The medicine's effect is quick and sure; it does not act on the bowels, only on the kidneys and bladder.

The pills do one thing, and do it well.

You may try this medicine without any expense: for a sample will be sent to any applicant. Address, FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and mention this paper. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady
Estimated sales... 6,000 bales
Imports ... 32,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July Aug
4·21	4·23	4·23
+2	+2	+2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·25	4·26	4·27
+2	+2	+2
Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb
4·28	4·29	4·30
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market closes steady, and prices are unchanged. Mills are free buyers and are paying full prices.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	168	156	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)...	178	168	...	
Sind-Punjab M G. ...	176	166	...	
Oomrawattee (decepta) (M.-G.)	181	174	...	
Khandeish do.	...	173	167	
Jalgaon do.	...	175	169	
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do do. / Akola do. do. do	181	174	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	190	183	...	
Oosmangaum Poolgaum (M-G	186	180	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	192	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	206	203	200	
Bhownagger, M G) ...	190	185		
Do, do. ...	188	183	180	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	208	
Westerns ...	...	...	193	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Since last writing the market has ruled firm, and prices have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. for both ready and forward. A considerable business has been done, and the continued firmness of Home advices, combined with the good enquiry in the bazaar, are causing sellers to ask advancing rates. We close steady as under.

RAPESEED.—The market has been quiet, but steady during the interval with a moderate business passing, and rates are about maintained, yellow kinds being, if anything, rather easier.

POPPYSEED has been very firm during the past week, and speculators having entered the market as buyers' rates have advanced 4 to 5 annas per cwt., and the market closes steady as under.

CASTORSEED continues quiet but steady at unchanged rates.

WHEAT.—The market has been steady during the week with a good business doing at current rates which are about on a level with our last mail's quotations.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
LINSEED—Tone firm.				
Ready ...	7	4	0	
Forward Suttah May ...	7	5	0	
September do ...	7	12	6	
RAPESEED—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	10	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	2	0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	3	0	
POPPYSEED—Tone firm				
Ready ...	7	11	0	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.				
Ready ...	28	0	0	
WHEAT.—Tone steady.				
White Delhi ready ...	4	11	0	per cwt
Do. Do forward ...	4	10	6	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi ...	30	0	0	per c'dy

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Cotton ...	71,015	bales
Wheat ...	219,863	cwts.
Linseed ...	127,771	"
Rape, Ral and Mustard ...	43,211	"
Gingellyseed ...	3,935	"
Poppyseed ...	42,497	"
Groundnuts ...	6,345	"
Castorseed ...	5,048	"
Rice ...	105,550	"
Myrabollams ...	11,781	"
Cottonseed ...	45,437	"
Mowraseed...	146	"
Gram...	9,220	"
Joowar ...	69,321	"
Maize...	373	"

FREIGHTS.

The market continues dull for ready loading. Relet have been done for Antwerp at 12s 6d, and a line is reported to have been booked for June shipment Antwerp-Dunkirk, at 13s 9d.

The following fixtures are reported :—
s.s. "Springwell" for Antwerp, May loading, at 13s
s.s. "Polam Hall" fixed for Barcelona, May loading at 14s. 3d.

The market close quiet. For May we quote 13s 3d June 13s 6d and July 13s 6d.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 14th April	5	do	
Bank of Bengal do 27th do	4	do	
Bank of Madras do 14th May	5	do	

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th April as compared with that of the 20th April :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ...	Rs	7,15,411	Decrease
Other Deposits ...	"	1,07,41,201	do.
Sundries ...	"	62,077	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	Rs	2,58,052	do.
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	1,93,744	do.
Credits on Securities ...	"	5,24,422	do.
Loans do. ...	"	3,00,970	do.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	1,25,385	do.
Balance with other Banks ...	"	6,47,834	Decrease
Sundries ...	"	9,274	do.
Cash ...	"	1,09,42,652	do.

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash Balance is 110 lakhs down, and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 55 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is one lakh down, and the Bank rate has been reduced by one per cent, and now stands at 5 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 30 lakhs. At the Weekly Bidding on Wednesday 30 lakhs were put up for tender of which amount 26·50 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 3·50 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4d., tenderers receiving 23 per cent. No extra allotments were made during the week, but this morning extra allotments of 6·50 lakhs bills were made on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. For next week the amount advertised for sale is again 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 28th April brings £50,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 22,10,000
Bombay ...	" 17,00,000
Madras ...	" 5,70,000
Total...	Rs. 44,80,000

The mail of the 5th May brings £290,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver for Hong Kong, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 5,50,000
Bombay ...	" 4,50,000
Madras ...	" 1,40,000
Total...	Rs. 31,40,000

The mail of the 12th May brings £30,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta...	Rs. 10,80,000
Bombay...	" 15,40,000
Madras ...	" 6,80,000
Total...	Rs. 33,00,000

EXCHANGE.

The Secretary of State sold the 30 lakhs Council drafts offered on Wednesday last at 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand and 1s. 4d. Telegraphic Transfers.

The Sterling market is steadier and Telegraphic Transfers are quoted 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d. and Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. There are buyers of Bank demand at 1s. 4d., but at present it is not obtainable but equal amounts May to October might, perhaps, be done at 1s. 4d. all round. For October Telegraphic Transfers are quoted 1s. 4d. and for November 1s. 4 1-32d., but there is no enquiry at these rates.

In Mercantile paper there are few bills offering and what has been done is chiefly for June at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight D.-A. At the close Banks are not buyers at this rate beyond May. Six months' sight bills are quoted 1s. 4 7-32d.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T. ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' sight D/A ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ...	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do ...	157 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...	[illegible]
Shanghai 30 do do ...	137 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...	193

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

During the past week, the Rupee Paper market has dropped about 2/8 per cent, and the business passing has been on a moderate scale. The cash balances of both the Bengal and Bombay Presidency Banks were considerably lower this week, that of the former being 110 lakhs down, and of the latter 55 lakhs down, and this too in spite of an increase of 40 lakhs in the Government balances of the Bengal Bank. This has, no doubt, had a depressing effect on the market, and the news from the Far East has given no cause for encouragement. The market has ruled quiet, with a downward tendency at the close.

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...		98-10
3 1-2 per cent. 1st May ...		98-8
3 per cent. ready ...		88-8
	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1933	104 0
4 per cent " " ...	1930	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1934	106 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 10
4 per cent " " ...	1943	104 8
5 per cent " " ...	Tansa	120
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	117
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust ...	1959	103 8
4 per cent " ...	1964	104 4

BULLION.

During the week the fluctuations in the Silver market have been small, and no business is reported by the Banks. The market closes quiet at the undermentioned rates.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold...	23 15 6
Australian Bar Gold ...	24 0 3
Bombay do ...	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns...	15 2 6
Do. Dragons ...	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready...	67 0 0
Do. 1st settlement...	67 0 0
Do. 2nd do. ...	67 0 0

PIECE GOODS.

During the past week, there has been a slight improvement in the market here, owing to some demand having sprung up from the Up-Country markets. Prices are steady and unchanged. For forward there is no enquiry of any consequence.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China, since the last mail left :—

	Unsold	Uncleared	Weekly Sales
Shanghai ...	60,000	38,000	1,200
Hong Kong...	31,000	22,000	2,500
	91,000	60,000	3,700 bales.
	151,000 bales.		

The local market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Sales are reported during the interval of about 5,000 to 6,000 bales at current rates.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—In sympathy with the lower advices from home the market closes weak, and there is no fresh business to report.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is steady and business is doing locally in G. C. sheets and bar iron For forward delivery, business has been done during the week in steel sheets and basic bars at reduced rates owing to the reduction in freights.

SPELTER is dull, and is affected by the decline in Copper and Yellow Metal.

PIGLEAD AND QUICKSILVER are steady at a decline with little or nothing doing.

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400, and are quiet at the rate. In Mill Companies, Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 1,790; Swadeshi steady at Rs. 1,205. Chinas are steady at Rs. 800. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 500; Colaba Land and Mill shares at Rs. 660 to Rs. 665. Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 865. Davids have changed hands at Rs. 370, and are in demand at the rate. Empress, in the beginning of the week, were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 290, and later on they have improved to Rs. 300. Hindustan have declined to Rs. 170, and Western India to Rs. 560; Indian Manufacturing to Rs. 670. Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 575 X. D. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 495 to Rs. 500. Imperials at Rs. 150. James Greaves have improved to Rs. 420. Jamshed have advanced to Rs. 205. Jubilee have changed hands at Rs. 495 to Rs. 500; Leopolds are weak at Rs. 100. Manockji Petits, after touching Rs. 2,500; have again gradually improved to Rs. 2,580. New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 162 1/2. Southern Marathas are steady at Rs. 197 1/2. Standard have changed hands at Rs. 70. Sassoon Alliance and Silk Mill have changed hands at Rs. 590 C.-D., Luxmi Cotton, after touching Rs. 1,1?0 X.-D. have again improved to Rs. 1,155. Centuries have improved to Rs. 1,625 X.-D., and Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 995 X.-D. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks are unchanged at Rs. 295. Budham Piles are weak at Rs. 150. Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 8,500. Bombay Ice are quiet at Rs. 43. Bombay Flours are weak at Rs. 6.5. Kemps at Rs. 245. Marcks are unchanged at Rs 138. Phillips have changed hands at Rs 50. Port Cannings at Rs. 455. Treachers at Rs. 620. Bombay Telephones are weak at Rs. 29. In Press Companies, Mofussils have improved to Rs. 580. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 510. Indian Cotton at Rs. 143 3/4. French Press have changed hands at Rs. 510. In Railway Companies; Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 410; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs 512 1/2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

We hear that the Directors of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Coy. Ltd. propose, subject to the sanction of the general meeting of shareholders to be held shortly, to pay a dividend of 7 per cent for the year ending 31st March 1905, and to carry forward a considerable balance to the Reserve fund.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed...moderate business	
Surats ...	quiet
Good Fhowna?ar ...	....
The Manchester Market has been...	firm
3 1/2 per cent Consols ...	90
3 per cent Rentes ...	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ...	105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ...	65 3/4
Bar silver...	26 3/8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion, £36,000,000 Increase £400,000
Public Deposits, £13,100,000 Increase £200,000
Other Deposits, £38,700,000 Decrease £1,700,000
Govt. Securities, £15,700,000 Increase £100,000
Other Securities, £27,100,000 Decrease £4,100,000
Notes and Gold, £25,600,000 Increase £700,000
The Banks Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	7	6	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri...	20	13	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	15	16	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	7	5	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	27	20	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	13	8	16
G Mahim and Worli ...	27	21	29
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	10	17
Total...	116	99	171
Total plague deaths to date ...	290,501	244,036	
Same date last year ...	40	42	123

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	2

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 1st April, 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,35,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	218	466	7	741
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	15,97,061	29,08,958	41,899	45,47,918
Total for 10 weeks.	17,32,061	31,43,958	45,899	49,21,918
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,37,800	2,32,911	3,128	3,72,839
Per mile of Ry. do.	271	462	6	739
Total to corresponding date do. ...	16,14,994	27,95,112	56,789	44,66,895

Increase for the week ...	Rs.	1,161
Do to date ...	"	4,55,023

AT Kirby Church, on April 25, Lady Gertrude Molyneux, sister of the Earl of Sefton, was married to Capt. Crawford, of the Indian Army. The ceremony was a very quiet affair, only near relatives being present. The Rev. John Leigh, vicar of Kirby, officiated, and there were no bridesmaids, but the Earl of Sefton's little boys, Lord Molyneux and the Hon. Cecil Molyneux, were in attendance as pages. The Earl of Sefton gave his sister away, and Capt. Christie, of the 20th Hussars, was best man.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a healthy, agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet and nursery, which leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Unfailingly [illegible]. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BRACKENBURY—April 16, at Oakfield, Queensmore Road, Stroud Green, wife of H B Brackenbury, M R C S, L R C P of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—GARTON—April 15, at St Paul's Church, Durban, South Africa, T P H Armstrong, Hillary, Natal, to Ross Emma, daughter of E Garton.

GRAHAM—GREIG—April 19, at St James's, West Hampstead, A I, son of Col Graham, to Audrey Margheurita, daughter of Mrs A Greig.

PYATT—DOWDEN—April 24, at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, G H Pyatt to Louisa Frances, daughter of the Bishop of Edinburg.

WOOD—URQUHART—April 20, at the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh, V C Wood to Barbara Forbes, daughter of A Urquhart, Portobello, late of Oudjari, Baku Government, South Russia.

DEATHS.

BIRD—April 18, at Ashdown House, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells, Col S G Bird, CB, honorary colonel 1st Middlesex Volunteer Rifles, aged 67.

BOURCHIER—April 16, at Waldeck Avenue, Bedford, Lieut-Col J Bourchier, late 31st Regt, aged 89.

CHICHESTER—April 21, suddenly, at Stanmer, near Lewes the Rev Prebendary, the Earl of Chichester, aged 60.

FARDELL—April 3, at Hyde Park Street, Letitia Anne, wife of Sir T G Fardell, M P.

HANSON—April 19, at Florence, Sir R Hanson, Bart, aged 64.

LOW—April 18, at Alassio, Sir H Low, G C M G, late Resident of Perak.

MITCHELL—April 19, at Mayford House, Working, R A H Mitchell, formerly assistant master at Eton College, aged 62.

O'SHEA—April 22, at Brighton, W H O'Shea, late Captain 18th Hussars, aged 65.

ROBERTS—April 23, at Capel, Surrey, E K O Roberts, commander P and O Steam Navigation, Company, lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve, aged 40.

SIBBALD—April 25, at Great King Street, Edinburgh, Sir G Sibbald, M D, F R C P E, late Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, aged 72.

WEBBER—April 19, at Glyn Dderwen, Black Pill, R S O Glamorganshire, F H, son of the late Captain A Webber aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—May 3, at Dalhousie, aged 61, Thomas Proctor Campbell, M I C E, late District Engineer, East Indian Railway.

NEWTON—May 7, at Jalalpur Francis Edward Hylton son of Dr and Mrs H Martyn Newton, age 7 months.

PETTER—April 30, at "Ashdale Lodge," Naini Tal, suddenly of heart failure, after three days' pneumonia, George Bowen Petter, aged 5 years 7 months and 2 days.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 5-32a., 6-19a. Low water, 0-0m., 11-39a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann Dallas Opera Company.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises 5h. 26m. Sun sets 6h. 26m. High water, 6-57m., 7-42a. Low water 1-7m., 1-3a.

PROW SUNK.—Thursday's high wind at sea capsized and sank a prow, No. 2465, belonging to Mr. Noormahomed Kassam, in charge of tindal Bhiccoo Vithoo lying alongside the s.s. Mozaffari. The prow had on board 331 bags of salt, which all sank. Fortunately no lives were lost.

CLARKS' CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—An examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy of the Clarks' Civil Service College of London was held at Bombay in March last Professor Fardoonjee M. Dastoor M. A. University Registrar, acting as Superintendent. The English Mail has brought the results to Mr. S. S. Billimoria, local Secretary for the examination which are as under :—Sahiar Shapoorjee Edulje (special mention), Kapadia Ruttonshaw Dorabjee B.A., Khasymay Burjorjee Kharshedjee, Vakil Dalyar Bomonshaw, Mehta Ruttonshaw Merwanjee, Pochkhanavala E.H., Rebello Patrick, Banajee Maneck Sorabjee, Parekh Thackordas ulsidas, Oomrigar Daranshaw Dorabjee, Bharucha Noshirvan Hormasjee, Ashburner Khurshedjee Dorabjee, De Sylva A.D., Joshi Prabhashanker Kalianji, and Juker Narayan Moreshwar.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, one Makki Haji Esmail alias Makhi Haji Mastan was charged at the Mazagon Police Court with theft of Rs. 3 from the pocket of one Mahomed Haji Esa at Kumbeker Street on the evening of Wednesday last. Inspector Murray prosecuted. The accused was known to the police as an old offender and had previous convictions for extorting money from strangers. The accused, it appeared went up to the complainant, who was walking along the road and demanded money from him. The complainant refused to give him any money whereupon the accused seized him and put his hand into his waistcoat pocket and tearing it asunder made off with three rupees which it contained. A cry of thief, thief, was raised and the accused was arrested. Evidence having being given in support of this statement, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

DROPPING OF A BUNDLE OF STOLEN ARTICLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Pasna, a Kathiawari Gowli, was charged with stealing a looking-glass, a framed photo-picture, and a piece of cloth, belonging to Madhu Krishnaji, a bookbinder; and with stealing pieces of wearing apparel belonging to a policeman who lived in the same house. About two o'clock yesterday morning, while another policeman was going on his beat from Stone Bunder to Boli Chakla he observed the accused going along the road with the bundle in his hand. He stopped him and questioned him. On finding him return evasive answers to his inquiries, he arrested him and after an investigation succeeded in finding out the persons to whom the property belonged. The defence was that accused had been sleeping by the side of a boy, named Ghesla, on the footpath in Bazaar Gate Street. A man came running along and stumbled over him. The man dropped a bundle near his head and bolted. When the policeman came he (the accused) was charged with being the thief of the property. Other evidence having borne out the policeman's statement, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive eight stripes.

A NOVEL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, disposed of a case in which Govind Hari, was charged with cheating Parashram Ramchandra, a man from up country of Rs. 2-8 on the pretence of his being a 'vaid,' and as such capable of curing Parashram of rheumatism which was tormenting him for some time past. Mr. De Lima, pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused told the complainant that he was a doctor and would cure the complainant if he were paid Rs. 10. Complainant paid Rs. 2-8 in advance and promised to pay the remainder when he was cured. The evidence showed that the accused had been doing nothing for the past four months, and that he was a man with a history. Mr. De Lima admitted the receipt by his client of Rs. 2-8, and said it would be quite unnecessary to call any more witnesses to establish that point. In his statement to the Court, accused said, that he would not have promised to prepare the "pak," or the mixing of certain drugs in a syrup but for the earnest entreaties of his two acquaintances, who intervened with him on behalf of the complainant; but to his misfortune he afterwards found himself suspected of stealing some ornaments, valued at about Rs. 30, in complicity with Atmaram, one of his acquaintances, who could not be found until now. Inspector Sullivan reported to the Court that the accused never intended to treat the complainant and he had not given him a drop of medicine so far. The Magistrate said that unless there was strict proof that the accused, when he received the money intended to misapply it to his own use, or that subsequently he did misapply it, it would not be safe to convict him. Accused was discharged.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. MONEY REFUNDED if it fails to cure. 1s 1½d., all Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, England.

FALSE "PRECIOUS STONES."

YESTERDAY, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ramacharya Rangacharya, a Madrasee Brahmin, was charged with committing criminal breach of trust, in respect of seven sovereigns, valued at Rs. 105, belonging to Dhondu Vithal, a goldsmith residing in Dady Sett Agiary Street. The complainant said, the accused came to his shop, and offered him for sale a bright green stone, which he said was an emerald of the value of from two to three thousand rupees. He replied that he was not well versed in precious stones, and could not distinguish the genuine from the false ones, but he would show it to an expert jeweller. Accused agreed and asked for some deposit before he would entrust him with the stone. Dhondu gave him seven sovereigns and went out with the stone to have it tested. Accused also left an hour later. On Thursday last the accused again came to his shop when complainant told him that the stone was false and that he should return him the seven sovereigns. Accused said he had spent the monies in buying articles for trade purposes, and offered some pearls and other precious stones he had with him until the time, he should be in a position to refund the monies. Complainant refused and demanded the monies forthwith, and the accused having failed to repay them, gave the accused in charge of the police. The accused's defence was that he dealt in precious stones. He had sold a couple of rubies to the witness for three or four rupees and they had become acquainted with each other about a fortnight ago if he was granted a week's time, he would pay the complainant his monies.

The Magistrate: Where do you keep your articles of jewellery?

Accused: Here, there; with me or with other.

Inspector Coxon: This (showing a bag) is what he calls his bag for depositing jewellery. Bringing out a handful of pebbles and pieces of glass, the Inspector said that these he called his jewels.

Accused, in answer to the Court, said he lived in the jungle. He sat in a carpenter's shop in Walkeshwar, and lived out of the city.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The Sind depression is stationary. A new depression is reported over the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central Provinces, South Peninsula, Shillong, Barisal, Chaibassa, Mysore, Trivandrum (2 inches), Maymyo and Cuttack (1 1-2 inches), Dhubri, Calcutta, Ranchi, Coimbatore and Cochin (1 inch), Thayetmyo, Gaya, Seoni, Pendra, Bellary and small amounts. Local rain is probable in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and possible in Burma, Central Provinces and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 10th ...	90	71	—	—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 12th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Average hours.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire ...	29·815	NNW	24	86·6	76·0	[illegible]	...	8·95	−3·08
Jask ...	29·751	N	1	87·2	74·2	85	...	3·83	−0·46
Muscat ...	29·731	NW	4	101·3	87·6	18	...	6·04	+2·00
Aden (8th)...	29·804	E	16	86·3	82·3	90	...	1·86	−0·60
Lahore ...	29·75	SE	5	104	83·6	46	...	3·47	−0·49
Sirsa ...	29·665	SE	12	105·8	82·6	46	...	2·75	+0·55
Delhi ...	29·718	SE	15	103·2	87·5	[illegible]	...	4·3	+0·54
Agra ...	29·680	SE	10	110·0	80·4	56	...	4·18	+2·41
Cawnpore...	29·74	E	9	96·8	76·2	[illegible]	...	4·02	+1·92
Allahabad ...	29·752	ENE	6	97	76·6	67	...	3·5	+1·1
Jhansi ...	29·688	ESE	9	106·3	82·2	6	...	1·7	+0·14
Jacobabad ...	29·561	NNE	5	122·6	75·7	39	...	1·56	+0·35
Karachi ...	29·64	SSW	13	92	76·2	75	...	3·31	+1·70
Jeypore...	29·645	NE	0	113·2	78·6	49	...	2·71	+1·08
Ajmere...	29·60	NW	16	112·9	92	[illegible]	...	1·75	+0·2
Deesa...	29·5	SSE	12	114·1	81	57	...	0·09	−0·45
Ahmedabad...	29·679	SW	4	112·8	76	51	...	0·06	−·53
Bhuj ...	29·61	SSW	15	105	79·0	78	...	0·39	+0·01
Jamnagar ...	29·650	SW	23	95·2	78	56	...	0·0	−1·12
Dwarka ...	29·6	S	1	86	81·8	90	...	0·57	......
Rajkot ...	29·672	SW	19	110	71·7	0	...	0·0	−0·54
Bhavnagar Para.	29·62	W	0	108	70	[illegible]	...	0·32	−0·26
Veraval ...	29·25	W	8	81·6	76·3	92	...	0·05	−0·75
Neemuch ...	29·650	WSW	14	105·8	81	4	...	0·54	−0·47
Indore ...	29·6	W	7	106	77·1	[illegible]	0·11	0·20	−0·86
Saugor ...	29·627	SW	5	107·4	81·1	2	...	1·20	−1·3
Jubbulpore ...	29·661	SSE	7	109·0	79	59	...	1·4	−1·39
Hoshangabad	29·5	WSW	11	111·5	84·2	[illegible]	...	0·51	−1·40
Khandwa...	29·65	W	6	113·2	85·1	[illegible]	...	0·05	−1·2
Raipur ...	29·72	S	1	103	75	00	0·02	3·51	+0·2
Nagpur ...	29·7	SW		100	71·6	67	0·1	2·25	−0·0
Amraoti ...	29·72	SSE	9	111·4	84·5	5	...	0·2	−1·18
Akola ...	29·77	SW	5	113·1	86·0	3	...	0·3	−2·10
Surat ...	29·09	S	13	96	80·1	70	...	0·47	+0·14
Malegaon...	29·63	WSW	15	110·3	77·5	1	...	0·01	−1·4
Bombay ...	29·7	SSW	6	90	79·0	79	...	0·08	−0·65
Poona...	29·76	SW	15	105·0	73	25	...	0·00	−2·21
Ahmednagar.	29·75	NW	11	108	...	...	...	0·0	−2·24
Aurangabad...	29·734	C	9	108·6	76·7	30	...	0·05	......
Sholapur ...	29·749	W	9	111	80·9	34	...	0·26	+2·23
Ratnagiri...	29·798	SE	8	91·8	7	6	...	0·00	−0·74
Bijapur...	?	WSW	10	107·5	74·7	6	...	0·1	−2·55
Belgaum ...	29·770	WSW	1	96·8	67·8	46	...	1·99	−2·71
Mormugoa ...	29·804	Calm	6	91·0	80·4	79	...	0·13	−2·2
Karwar...	29·806	N	6	89·3	81	75	...	0·16	−2·73
Mangalore ...	29·808	E	6	92·4	82·0	76	0·11	0·78	−4·86
Calicut ...	29·810	Calm	7	89·7	77·2	77	0·21	0·4	−12·25
Cochin ...	29·801	NE	0	92·3	78·6	74	0·36	1·37	−17·74
Bangalore ...	29·8·5	SSW	8	9?	72·3	?	...	3·68	−3·29
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·816	NE	6	104·1	78·7	71	...	1·13	−2·26
Masulipatam.	29·791	SSE	11	96	82·0	98	...	7·82	−0·35
Bellary ...	29·745	ESE	5	107·0	81·3	48	...	3·27	−0·24
Cuddapa ...	29·767	SSW	6	...	81·4	63	...	0·93	−5·30
Madras ...	29·814	S	8	94·5	80·5	70	...	7·18	−14·87
Coimbatore ...	29·823	NE	8	105·4	77·1	73	...	1·67	−6·49
Trichinopoly.	29·811	Calm	4	102	79·8	2	...	5·09	−7·19
Nagapatam...	29·805	SSE	12	91·2	83·0	71	...	...	−12·5
Colombo ...	29·776	SE	6	88·5	76·0	85	0·38	25·21	−20·35

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise at Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Neemuch and Saugor, and a brisk fall at Nagpur and Bijapur. The barometer is above the average everywhere except in Sind and Gujarat.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Malegaon and Sholapur.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in excess of normal at Ajmere Ahmedabad Rajkot Neemuch, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, and the minimum 7° to 12° at Ajmere and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Deesa and Ahmedabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain. Over an inch of rain fell at Cochin, over three quarters of an inch at Coimbatore, about half an inch at Masulipatam and Bellary and light showers at Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mangalore, Colombo, Bangalore, Calicut, Nagpur, Indore and Hoshangabad.

Weather seems to be somewhat unsettled in the north-west. Conditions are favourable for local rain with thunder and lightning in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MAY 11

10 p.m. ...	82·3

FRIDAY DAY.—MAY 12.

6 a.m. ...	80·9
10 a.m. ...	86·4
2 p.m. ...	88·4
4 p.m. ...	87·4

THE NAVY'S NEWEST WARSHIP.

THE new submarines of the "B" class now being completed for sea represent the latest word of the British Admiralty for that class of craft. They show, also, a marked development on the original type of submarine introduced into the British Navy some three or four years ago, and embody features and qualities that constitute in many ways a new departure. A comparison with the main points of the existing vessels of the "A" class will show this at a glance. The original boats Nos. 1 to 5, were of 120 tons displacement, 150 horse-power, and 7 1-2 knots surface speed. Then came the "A" class of from 180 to 200 tons, with a surface speed of 15 knots, and 9 knots under water, and a radius of action of 300 miles. The new "B" class boats now building are of 300 tons displacement with 850 horse-power and carry engines designed to give a speed of from 14 to 16 knots on the surface and from 9 to 10 knots below water with a radius of action of 500 miles. The motive power in the older boats of both classes was derived from gasoline engines when on the surface, and when below water from electric motors. In the "B" class the motive power is entirely electricity, supplied from accumulators. The diving arrangements in the "B" class show, also, a great advance on the older system, under which it took a boat three minutes to dive. The older boats also, in order to remain under water had to keep in motion. The older boats cost £50,000 each; the "B" class upwards of £30,000 each. There are at the present moment in the service 13 boats of the "A" class, exclusive of the five older boats of the original Holland pattern numbered from 1 to 5, and 11 new "B" class submarines one of which is ready, and the others are now building at Barrow.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Admiralty, 22nd April.
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel Commandant Arthur Rostron Chapman is placed on the Retired List and granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th November 1881. Colonel 2nd Commandant Thomas Julian Penrhys Evans C.B. to be Colonel Commandant vice Chapman, retired. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Andrews Wylde to be Colonel 2nd Commandant, vice Evans promoted. Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Field to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Wylde, promoted.

Admiralty, 24th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Benjamin Thompson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 25th April.

Chief Boatswain William McGowan has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Boatswain Robert Ford has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, viz.:—Arthur Henry Bird. Dated 2nd March, 1905. John Henry Kenny.

Admiralty, 26th April.
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sir Theodore Vivian Samuel Angier, Knt., has been appointed a Lieutenant. Dated 25th April, 1905.

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th April.

2nd Life Guards, Captain Henry S B Surtees resigns his Commission. Supernumerary Captain Claude Champion de Crespigny, D S O, to be Captain, vice H S B Surtees.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Darcy A Rasbotham to be Captain, vice H F Searight, seconded.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R J B Oldrey, vice C F Hunter seconded. R V Oppenheim, vice A H N Croselli, appointed Adjutant. Dated 13th April, 1905

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. H E E Pankhurst vice J C Wood seconded. R H Brand, vice H E E Pankhurst, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Brevet Colonel James W Stirling on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay. Brevet Colonel Robert A G Harrison, C M G, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel is placed on half pay.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Henry F Dawson, Recruiting Staff Officer, Reginald E A Le Mottee, vice A P Longfield retired, Jasper Hay vice S Belfield, retired, Supernumerary Captain Harry T Russell to be Captain, vice R E A Le Mottee. Lieutenant William F. Ingpen is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Lieutenant Stewart Gore Browne, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant vice F D L Gethin seconded.

Second Lieutenant James A. Crosbie is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Henry M Vandeleur to be Instructor in Gunnery, vice Captain G B Mackenzie whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Supernumerary Captain George R Mackenzie to be Captain, vice H M Vandeleur.

Lieutenant Osmond A Walker is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Samuel Firth is placed on retired pay.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Francis Rowland is seconded for service on the Staff.

First Class Master Gunner George Robert Adamson to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major S. Firth, retired.

Royal Malta Artillery.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (with local and temporary rank) to be Lieutenants (with local and temporary rank), under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, 28th October, 1900. Alfred J. Gatt, Albert J. Sciuttol, and Albert Micallef-Eynaud.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Gerald C. P. Onslow, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Brevet Colonel William F. H. Stafford, C. B., on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.

Regimental Districts.

Colonel Daniel A. Bissett, on completion of his period of service in command of the 87th Regimental District Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), is placed on half-pay

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Second Lieutenant A M C Hewat to be Lieutenant, vice F. Anderson, seconded.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Francis L Festing is seconded for service on the Staff. Second Lieutenant F Higson to be Lieutenant vice B St J Williams, resigned.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain Charles C M Maynard, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Captain Walter M Goodwyn to be Captain, vice C C M Maynard, D S O.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant L C Hordern to be Lieutenant, vice G C S McLeod, promoted into The Hampshire Regiment.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant M T Cramer-Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice W B Rabo, seconded.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Dugald S. Gilkison to be Captain, vice M Kerr, seconded. Dated 14th January, 1905. Second Lieutenant H M Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice D S Gilkison.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Brevet Major William F Hessey, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, in succession to Major H P Hancox, specially employed in the United Kingdom.

The Dorsetshire Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Henry K Umfreville, vice R F W, F Leslie, retired. Altham L Moulton-Barrett, vice H K Umfreville, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Captain Altham L Moulton-Barrett to be Adjutant, vice C C Hannay, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Lieutenant George M Herbert to be Captain, vice A L Moulton-Barrett.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Herbert C Nisbet to be Captain, vice K R Hamilton, D S O seconded.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Allan H Harden to be Lieutenant, vice H C Nisbet.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Edward St G Mivart resigns his Commission.

The King's Royal Rifles Corps, Captain Albert I. Paine, D S O, resigns his Commission.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Frederick W Stoddart to be Captain, vice Brevet Major S H Shaw, deceased.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Reginald Alexander to be Major vice E A Dawson, retired., Captain Ronald P H Bernard is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Frederick H A Wollaston, vice C V N Percival, seconded. Dated 27th February, 1905. Frank H Nugent, vice R P H Bernard.

School of Gunnery.

Colonel Julian R J Jocelyn, from half-pay, to be Commandant vice Colonel R J Nixon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Inspection and Experimental Staff.

Major John H Mansell Royal Artillery, to be Principal Experimental Officer. vice Major C P Martel, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse (provisionally):—Miss Sophia Orpen Beamish. Dated 30th March 1905.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Osmond A Walker, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, vice Captain W F Wallis, Royal Garrison Artillery, whose period of appointment has expired.

Memoranda.

Colonel Arundel J Nixon, on vacating the appointment of Commandant and Superintendent School of Gunnery, is placed on half-pay.

Lieutenant William H E de B Dickinson half-pay Royal Field Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant Percy Elwell, The Worcestershire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Company Commander in the 2nd Battalion The King's African Rifles.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant (Captain and Honorary Major Volunteers) J Thompson resigns his Commission.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Major R T C Robertson, M B, to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-6-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (1-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (13-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to [illegible] by [illegible]. At present they can only be accepted at sender's risk (3-3-04)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond [illegible]

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. of the 10th May 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates: D.	H.	M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey ...	2	—	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran ...	22	2	30 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez ...	23	2	55 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. of the [illegible]

[illegible]

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ARMY AND NAVY RATIONS
In 1lb. tins.
No. 1 Tins, consisting of Beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Onions and Gravy.
No. 2 Tins, consisting of Beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Onions, Beans and Pickles.
No. 3 Tins, consisting of Beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Onions, Pickles and Bacon.

BEEF (Choicest Quality.)
In 2lb. tins.

Roast.	Ox-Cheek and Vegetables
Corned Round.	Rump Steak.
Seasoned.	Tripe and Onions
A-la-mode.	Collared Ox-Head.

Spiced Hunter's.

PRESSED BRISKET OF BEEF
2 lb. square tins.
ROLLED OX-TONGUES
Mayfair, medium.
SAUSAGES.
Oxford, Square flat tins of 6 Sausages.
Do. do. do. 3 do.
Cambridge do. do. 3 do.
Bologna, large and small tins.
SOUPS
In 1lb. tins.

Hare.	Ox-Tail.
Mock Turtle.	Julienne.
Mulligatawny.	Hotch Potch.

"IIKLEY" APPETISERS.
A "Dainty Bit" for the Breakfast or Luncheon Table, consisting of Seasoned Minced Game, Poultry Fish and Meats.
"Iikley" Appetisers, 2 oz. tins.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Argyll, 2181 tons, Captain A Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3759 tons, Captain N Summer, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hyades, 2080 tons, Captain Fisher arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, 23rd April in ballast.

The steamer Dunrobin, Captain M H Ranson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 1st May, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Loodiana 2124 tons Captain C H Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 22nd April with ballast and Miss Green ham and 42 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartburg 3609 tons Captain S Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 8th April via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2863 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 15th April via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal, and six deck passengers.

On the 3rd instant at London the inquiry into the loss of the S. S. "Alba" was concluded and the Court, consisting of Mr. R. H. B. Marsham Magistrate, and Captains Cosens and S. Du Santoy Austis as nautical assessors, suspended the Captain's certificate for three month. At the time of the accident the vessel was in pilotage waters and the directions of the pilot—which appeared to the Captain as perfectly reasonable and seamanlike had been carefully followed. The Mercantile Service Guild hold it to be an injustice to suspend a Captain's certificate in such a case and, as it involves an important point of principle affecting all Merchant Captains and officers, they have now instructed their solicitors to proceed with an appeal in the High Court of Justice. The result of this appeal will be awaited with considerable interest by mariners.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Sutton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crockit			W & A G & Co
Clan Buchanan	1317	Mato	Mauritius		E Tapsey
Dwarka	759	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tapsey
Kt Bachelor	1141	Emma			F Morrison & Co
Alavia	294	Pigot			E Tapsey
Surada	3100	Kogan			M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	3490	Johnson			M M & Co
Rauza	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	3920	Palmer			P & O Co
Onipenta	3120	Hill			M M & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B I S N Co
Tientsin	2055	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Clan		2310 Bramston			W & A G & Co
Hoseinee	995	Mahoney			B & P S N Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Rajah	3134	Bullock			F Morrison & Co
Goalpara	1302	Cutcliffe	P Gulf		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Nubia	3841	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
B	Clan Macalister	3049	Jones	Havre	13-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Comedian	3143	Marshall	Marseilles	17-5	K N & Co
D, E	Monsoon	1133	Hudson	Aden	13-5	B & P S N Co
F	Akbar	1140	Baldwin	Mauritius	13-5	H C Joosub
G	Vaderi	1168	Hymour	R S ports	16-5	B & P S N Co
I	Lawada	2154	Hodgson	Durban	16-5	M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3700	Summer	Dunkirk	12-5	F & Co
M	Terrier	1068	Nilson	Singapore	15-5	F Campbell & Co
N	Clan Urquhart	3777	Morrison	Dunkirk	23-5	F Muir & Co
O	Courland	760	Eorah	C Ports	13-5	Shpd & Co
Q	Prome	2299	Field	Marseilles	27-5	K Nixon & Co

P. D. H. W.

Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhavnagar	13-5	Shpd & Co

Dock Gate

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	14-5	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool	16-5	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3041	Saporito	Genoa	15-15	G Grocco
4	Capri	2172	Belsito	China	17-5	G Grocco
5	Tokio	2481	Jones	Calcutta	13-5	Finlay Muir & Co
6	Wensleydale		Sharp	Antwerp	20-5	M M & Co
7	Winchester	2187	Walton	Sydney	20-5	K N & Co
9	Director	3165	Bickersdaff	Genoa	25-5	K Nixon & Co
12	Macedonia	5210	Goodnet	Colombo	13-5	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Wilson	Karachi	12-5	M M & Co
15	Laura	3363	Nelson		17-5	M M & C
16	Heathcraig	2763	Courtenay	Gibraltar	30	K N & Co

V. D. H. W.

Dumra	762	LeGrand	Not fixed		M M & C

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta, Apr 15
	Dunrobin s	Ranson	Calcutta, May 1
12	Arabia s	Leage	London, Apr 20
	Wartburg s	Schmidt	Hamburg, Apr 8
	Hyades s	Fisher	Delagoa Bay, Apr 23
	Argyll s	Harrison	Karachi, May 9
	Loodiana s	Sharp	Durban, Apr 22

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dwarka s	LeGrand	Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Wilson	Karachi
	Nabob s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Colquhoun s	Summer	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Argyll, for Barcelona
" Hyades, for Liverpool, &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Babalan	Calcutta
8	Clematis	Calcutta
8	Clan Macintyre	Coast
9	India	Trieste
9	Ehrenfels	Middlesbro.
10	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
10	Zamania	Rangoon
10	Palamcotta	Negapatam

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, arrived in London on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived in London on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth, on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden via Karachi on the night of the 11th instant and is due here about the 23rd instant.

The same Co's steamer Trieste, from Japan left Singapore on the evening of the 11th instant and is expected here about the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—8 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 6 bales cotton Bombay Cotton Trading Association; 187 bales wool C Nanji; 80 bales wool N Futehally and Co; 45 bales wool R K M Jaitha; 30 bales cotton wase 181 bales wool and 131 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales wool M Jaitha; 11 bales wool L Tricomjee; 3 cwt chloride of lime P Visbram and Co

Clan Urquhart s—1051 cwt methysed Baner and Krause 254 cwt dry ginger and 153 cwt turmeric D Thorpe; 66 cwt oil cake Baur and Krause 1000 bags rice Nanse Khairaz and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—125 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros;
R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros; Argyll s—70800 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—10.0 cwt s mowra seed E D Sassoon and Co; 5013 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Wensleydale s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros 100 bales hemp A Gaugji 22 bales hemp H roon

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—310 bales cotton Volkart Bros 4017 cwts linseed and 64 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

Director s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 900 bales cotton Banji and Co; 20 bales cotton A Blacheck and Co; 2001 cwts castorseed C I alsa

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—62 1-4 cwt oil alum P K Lalkaka and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR

Heathcraig s—7000 cwt wheat W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Argyll s—140000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—6 cwt sharkfins H A Hamed 36 cwt storax liquid R Jewandas and Co; 4 cases ivory bangles R Dhunjee and Co.

Capri s—68 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co; bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 99 1-2 cwt sharkfins Hanmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 10 bales twist Shbory and Co; 11 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws and 31 cwts olibanum P S Tatas; 454 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 53 cwts coplate S Arjoon and Co; 130 cwt sharkfins R N Miani; 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

DIVINE SERVICE.

III SUNDAY, AFTER EASTER, MAY 14.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E.
Hymns—175, 176, 172 and 135.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—99, 307 and 477
Collections for Organ Fund
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the S P C K.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—12, 198 and 353.
Psalm—106.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Frere Road.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

There will be no Service.

ST. PETERS, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Hymn.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—F Nicholson.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
8-30 a.m.—Matins
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev M Fainford

WESLEYAN CHURCH
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Evening Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH,
Behind the Apollo Hotel.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Revd Isaac F Row will preach.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, May 13 1905.

1 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:— No 4991 Vol D Ross to "D" Company, No 5932 Vol C C Cross and No 5935 Vol H G Maclean to "F" Company.

2 The following promotion will take effect in "I" Company ... No 4896 A Mc Harrers to be Colour Sergeant vice Cr Sergt J A Shepard resigned.

By order,
... Adjutant.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianoforte being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from carelessness to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication to our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

MR. BALFOUR's speech on the Imperial Defence estimates was conceived in the same spirit as Lord Lansdowne's communication on the Persian Gulf. It is a warning to Russia that we consider she has approached as near to India, whether on one border or another, as we can permit, and that she will be guilty of a gigantic mistake if she counts on diverting attention from her disasters in the Far East by demonstrations in the Middle East. Russia may draw her railways nearer Afghanistan, but Great Britain sees her way without introducing a fundamental reorganisation of her forces, such as conscription or any similar device, absolutely to secure her Eastern possessions. So far, Mr. Balfour's speech is satisfactory, but the latter portion of it is perhaps calculated to give rise to some little apprehension in India. Mr. Balfour said the problem of Indian Defence was one of transport and supplies and any attempt to build a railway to Afghanistan in connection with the Russian strategic railways would be the heaviest conceivable blow to the heart of India and "it ought to be considered an act of direct aggression, if by blunders or cowardice we permitted the slow absorption of Afghanistan similar to the Khanates of Central Asia. Then Great Britain would inevitably pay for her supineness by having to maintain a much larger Army than could be contemplated with equanimity. He mentioned Lord Kitchener's opinion that in addition to drafts eight divisions of reinforcements should be available the first year of war in India." The "much larger army than can be contemplated with equanimity" was foreshadowed by us a month ago, when we drew attention to an evidently inspired article in an influential magazine. In that article it was pointed out that on the principle that every portion of the Empire should be capable of maintaining itself—of resisting attack and even of acting on the offensive, if need be until such time as reinforcements, both of men and material, can be forwarded to it from Great Britain— India must be made secure and really independent of reinforcement, until a naval engagement shall have cleared the sea of our enemies; for our communications with India even by sea and the defence of India like that of every other portion of the Empire, must first of all be based on sea-power. And to prepare us we were asked what are the measures necessary to put India in such a state of security as may enable her to defend herself against the outbreak of a great war without being dependent on immediate reinforcement from England? The answer suggested was from fifteen to twenty thousand men—an increase to be made at once. Lord Kitchener, according to this morning's telegram, says: eight divisions, in addition to drafts during the first year. The reinforcement of India in time of war is discussed by the same writer, we have already referred to, in the new number of "Blackwood," received by yesterday's mail. The internal development of India, observes the writer, is proceeding apace, and the growth of her manufactures, and of her tea and mining industries, will without doubt speedily lead to a great increase of her commerce, especially with such of our Colonies as be nearest to her; while she has long been dependent for her supply of horses upon Australia. Indeed, from that continent and South Africa, India will have to draw almost all the horses she may need for military transport in time of war. Clearly, then, it has become a problem for thoughtful statesmen, how India may in time of war be reinforced from those portions of the Empire which are most conveniently situated for supplying her with men or horses; and on the other hand, how a force of 30,000 men may be despatched from India to Australia, South Africa, or any other colony that may be in danger. These are questions that should not be left to be decided when the moment for action arrives, but should be carefully thought out in peace, so that the measures decided may be put into practice without unduly disturbing the ordinary arrangement of the countries affected.

So the writer asks himself a series of questions. One of these is: "Do we need to maintain an army so large as to be able to carry out offensive operations on a large scale against Russia in defence of the Afghan frontier? Would it be possible in the event of such operations, to reinforce India from the shores of Great Britain?" The writer answers "No." Lord Kitchener asks for them "during the first year?" Can England give them? No Unless she increases the strength of her army in England. And if, as is urged, the European garrison in India requires strengthening, it is not for the defence of India, for which we are willing to pay, but for the purpose of carrying out offensive measures—as to which we are not ambitious. The tendency of the time is to increase, the strength of the British garrison in India, not for the exclusive benefit of India, but of the British Empire. And if the Empire requires more troops in this country she must pay for them; we cannot; even if we would.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

THE Report that had its source in Wall street, the money centre of New York, that a gigantic combine of all the American railroads was being considered by the great financiers of the United States, lends additional value to an authoritative paper issued recently as a supplement to "The Statist," which showed the giant strides in prosperity taken by the States in the last ten years and reviewed specially the Railroads and their abnormal progress. This article should be a proof of the immense advance in means of locomotion and transport made by America for the ten years thus statistically examined. In 1903, the currency trouble first disturbed the well-being of the United States, and for three years there was heavy commercial depression, so that the real recovery began no earlier than 1896. The gallant effort made by Congress to maintain the price of silver when it threatened to become a drug in the money market, eventuated in a widespread distrust of American currency, with the fatal consequence of bankruptcy for an immense number of commercial houses, banking corporations and railway companies, and the credit of the United States was considerably shaken. But America pulled herself together, and took such measures that she soon saw her credit rehabilitated, her commercial institutions placed on a firm foundation and the prosperity of the nation secured. Economy, as we see by this review, with efficiency was introduced into the management of railroads, as well as into every branch of trade and industry. Economy did not mean cheeseparing in this case, but the employment of better means to the end in view; larger engines, more roomy cars, and larger train-loads. The Lakes were navigated by larger steamers to carry the iron ore and coal in greater quantities and more rapidly. The mines selected to be worked were exploited on the system of "thorough" so that there should be no waste of either labour or capital. Huge furnaces were started to produce with a minimum of labour and fuel more pig iron than had ever been thought of before in the wildest dreams of iron-masters. The cotton mills were provided with automatic looms. The steel frame method of construction of houses was invented, saving time and labour on a large scale. Then came the day of the vast concentration of as many industries of the same nature as could be induced to unite thus reducing the cost of production and cheapening the product to the public. All this brought immense accretions of traffic to the railways of the United States with profits in proportion. The net increase here put at 86 per cent. They have added over 28,832 miles of railroad and nearly double that of track. The difference in the number of passengers runs into millions.

The total mileage of roads open in 1904-05 is estimated at 2 5,237 miles. Of this total the Pennsylvania line, the greatest in the United States owns 10,000 miles of system. Through stock ownership it controls two other lines, and shares the control of yet three more, it thus being directly or indirectly responsible for 21,000 miles of railway. This company though it has, since 1899, been making seven per cent. on its capital, pursues, under its President, a conservative, dividend policy and even now only pays 6 per cent. But it spends enormously on improving its property, and has raised the wages and salaries of its employes, as becomes a Company that makes unprecedented profits. The Union Pacific is a line that has gone through vicissitudes, but is now flourishing, it has recently obtained control on the boards of connected railways by large purchases of stock, a control that is exercised towards harmony of operations and stability of rates. The Southern States line is one that derived great advantage from the high price of cotton during the two years that commodity was so inflated. Money was plenty, luxuries were carried into the Southern States by it and the profits thus made are now being spent in consolidating the Company's interests. The Southern Pacific is a line that, while it is under Mr Harriman, making rapid progress in reaching the standard required, pays so far no dividend. This is decidedly hard on the stockholders, but it is considered best for the ultimate welfare of the property, the profits going to eliminate the light rail from the main line, and to bringing the system up to the Western trunk-line standard in all its facilities The Rock Island railway is another that, while steadily growing in efficiency over its 12,173 miles of railway—comprising four large lines and many subsidiary—pays but a modest dividend. The Northern Pacific, over which there has been a scramble for possession, accompanied by litigation that has not yet been decided, is a valuable property, pays a good dividend and has an increasing carrying power that enables it to cope with the enormous traffic that presents itself. The policy adopted recently by all the lines of consolidation, conciliation and co-operation has, compared to the excessive competition which was the rule in the previous decade done much to raise the profits of all lines The wisdom of the policy is shown in the fact that the traffic dealt with goes up by leaps and bounds, the low-class freight bringing in even more money than the high class.

The Illinois Central, important a line as it has been for years, was until lately a single track, and freight trains had to be moved a relatively high speed to keep the line clear. The construction of the Panama Canal will, it is expected, bring a further share of traffic to this railway, for shipment from New Orleans. It makes a profit now of 12 per cent and gives half that as dividend to the shareholders applying the balance to improvements. The Great Northern is chiefly employed in carrying grain from Minnesota and and Dakota, lumber from the Rockies, and iron ore from its own mines. This it transports in immense train and wagon loads to the Lakes, whence it is shipped to Pennsylvania Montana also sends its mineral wealth by this line. Its traffic has increased tenfold in twenty years, and is expanding at a furious pace It pays a dividend of seven per cent over and above outlay of profits on improvements and acquiring new properties. It is impossible to do more than name the other big lines, such as the Erie, the little Denver and Rio Grande, that may be called the tourist passenger line, the different Chicago railroads, each playing important trade parts, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Baltimore and Ohio, all of which are, according to ample statistics quoted in "the Statist" supplement, on the high road to fortune. The prudence which withholds high dividends while making large profits should result in a solid prosperity which will eventually spell wealth to the fortunate shareholders and reward their patience. No doubt the bitter experience of the railways during the crisis from 1893 to 1896, when many companies became bankrupt, is largely responsible for the conservative policy now pursued. The management has been brought to a high standard of efficiency in which economy has its due place, the roads are made as strong, physically and financially, as money wisely laid out can make them and they are now in most cases ready to stand the wear and tear of a gigantic measure of traffic demanded by the general prosperity of the country. Trade flourishes and requires every day more of the raw material from distant States, the rich grow richer, and desire more imported luxuries. All this brings grist to the railway mill. If the great companies have agreed to combine and still further concentrate the management and thus reduce the cost of working, let us hope it may mean lower rates of freight for the public, as well as redoubled profits for the individuals powerful enough to create and administer a Mammoth Railway Combine.

THE SUDAN.

IT is interesting to learn from recent reports that much good work is being done in the Sudan, bidding fair to redound ultimately to the credit of the British administration, not less than the work in Egypt proper. Such an eminent authority on Sudan affairs as Slatin Pasha has declared that "if it were not for the possible danger of attack by wild animals, any individual could pass unarmed through the whole country under the Sudan Government." It is satisfactory to know that the people are gradually gaining confidence in the intentions of the Government. A Government official is no longer regarded as an enemy, at whose approach the population turn to flight. Old suspicions, such as that they are to be carried away into slavery or compelled against their will to serve in the army, have almost entirely disappeared, and the people are settling down quietly to agricultural pursuits. Regarding the application of European capital to agricultural purposes, the experiments made in that direction, so far, afford good prospects of success. Schemes for irrigation projects on a large scale, which will benefit both Egypt and the Sudan, are being studied by a competent staff of hydraulic engineers and surveyors. The experiments made in the cultivation of cotton, to which we referred in these columns some time back, are of good augury for the future. Trade is developing even under the adverse circumstances which now exist. It will, without doubt, develope still further when the Nile-Red Sea Railway, and the line which will place the Dongola Province in direct communication with the Red Sea, are completed.

So far as can be judged at present, it seems unlikely that the Viceregal Legislative Council will meet before July. The programme for the season will apparently not be a heavy one.

THE appointment of Examiner in Russian in India will, in future, be held by an officer of the Intelligence Branch. Major Newnham, who has hitherto filled the appointment, has vacated on proceeding on leave.

THE farewell dinner to Colonel and Lady Ulrica Baring by the Viceroy's staff was held at Squire's Hall, Simla, on Monday night, and was a very successful affair. About fifty were present, the guests including the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and Lord Kitchener. The dinner was followed by a small dance.

CORRESPONDENCE is now passing between the Bengal Government and the Government of India upon two very interesting and important railway questions, viz.:—Whether the Government should exercise its option of taking over the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and the renewal of the contract for the working of the Tirhoot State Railway by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

THE Government Order recording the Report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on the recent Cattle Show at Vizianagram, remarks that the quality of the cattle shown was excellent. Major Gunn states that he has never seen so many first class animals at any Show before, and adds that even at the great Buffal Fair at Amritsar, where some 8,000 buffaloes are collected together, he has never seen such a fine collection of males. A sum of Rs. 1,032 was given away in prizes, of which Rs. 500 was contributed by Government. Certain suggestions for improved arrangements are made both by Major Gunn and Mr. Gillman, I.C.S. President of the Vizagapatam Agricultural Society.

THE "Novoe Vremya" attributes the reported movement of Chinese troops to Kuja and the military preparations in Afghanistan to British restlessness in India.

THE "Times" of April 26, published an interesting narrative by Lieut. K. Hawdon, a young Indian cavalry officer, of an overland journey to India via the Trans-Caspian Railway Ashkabad, Meshed, Seistan, and Mushki. The journey, a large part of which was on horseback, was accomplished in 37 days.

THE "Rivista d'Italia," a journal published in Rome, says that "native discontent in India is far more potent and widespread than English officialdom realises. Unless England is prepared to treat India as a free Colony and grant her self-government, British supremacy will be of but short duration."

JOHN KEEBLE, who has died recently in the village of Feering, Essex, at the age of eighty-four, had drawn £700 from the benefit society to which he belonged, He met with an accident in 1850, which incapacitated him, and he was granted 5s. per week, which he received until a very short time ago, when he commuted it.

IN issuing instructions for ensuring uniformity in the statements of promotion and other notices with regard to officers of the Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers, the War Office has directed that when an officer is appointed to a commission in a rank not higher than subaltern he is described in the draft gazette announcement as "gentleman"; when to a rank higher than subaltern as "esquire."

MR. J. HORNELL, Madras Biologist, returned to Colombo from the Pearl Fishery on Thursday week. He informed the "Times of Ceylon" that he will be proceeding almost at once to Trincomalee, where he will spend two months making experiments in connection with the transplanting and dredging of oysters. After that he will go to Baroda to enquire into the question of pearl oysters for the Gaekwar.

A NOVELTY in the shape of a stag hunt was witnessed by the passengers in a train travelling from Bromley to Shortlands, on the South-Eastern Railway. The train passed the stag as it was being hotly pursued by a group of baying hounds, going in the direction of Beckenham Near Shortlands Station, the stag ran across the lines, dashed down the railway embankment, and through a private garden to a cul-de-sac passage, where it was captured.

AT the recent annual conference of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australia, it was decided by a narrow majority to dispense with the services of Sir John Quick as standing counsel. The reason assigned was Sir John's failure to support Mr. Watson's late Commonwealth Labour Government in critical divisions. Sir John Quick is the representative of the Bendigo Goldfield in the Commonwealth Parliament. He is the son of a Cornish miner, and he himself began to work in a Bendigo gold-mine while still a boy. He studied hard after working hours, taught himself shorthand, became a reporter, a barrister and an LL. D.

THE "Times" writes:—"One thing only need and should be said for health—namely, that it will be nothing short of a national misfortune if a compromise cannot be effected, since the over-riding of Lord Kitchener's opinion on a question of military principle, and his withdrawal from India at a moment when his services are of the first importance to the country, will give occasion for expression of the utmost regret and dissatisfaction in every part of the King's dominions; while on the other hand one cannot view without grave concern the introduction of so large an administrative change against the mature judgment and experience of Indian affairs represented by a great Viceroy like Lord Curzon and his Council."

CURDLED milk of a special kind, prepared only on a Bulgarian recipe, is now supposed to be a remedy against growing old, says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent. M. Xavier Dybovski has made a communication on the subject to the Academy of Medicine. The substance is called "yaghurt," and it is supposed to be death to all the inimical bacteria in the intestines, while those friendly microbes to which Prof. Metchnikoff pins his faith positively adore it. The substance looks like very ordinary cream cheese gone bad, and tastes similarly. The solid portion is mixed with a white, thin liquid, which is exceedingly sour. People who wish to live to a hundred breakfast off yaghurt exclusively. The correspondent adds that he has tried it, and, personally, would prefer to die young.

WE give one or two extracts from the article on "The Higher Administration of the Army in India" in the "Times." After explaining by a diagram the system under which the Indian Army is governed and administered, the writer says:—"This is a system of dual control involving dual responsibility, and as, further, the peculiar and privileged position of the Military Member of Council requires that all proposals involving policy emanating from the Commander-in-Chief in India should be submitted to the Military Department for sanction, the Commander-in-Chief is to a large extent without those powers which would seem at first sight to be vested in his appointment. The nearest approach to this dual system is that which Lord Cardwell abolished in 1870, when that statesman very properly determined that the Commander-in-Chief's office at home should form an integral part of the War Office. In no other country, and in no other Administration, even in India, is the work of a single department split up in this fashion, and it would be difficult to find a Minister who would consent to undertake the responsibility of a service half of which, and a very important half, escaped his supervision and control. It is, indeed, said that the Prussian system, which proved so effective in the wars of 1866 and 1870 was established upon somewhat similar lines, but this is not the case, since the office of the General Staff in Prussia was never dependent upon the control of the War Minister, never at least since 1881, when Moltke secured for the chief of the Prussian General Staff the inestimable advantage of an independent position and direct responsibility to the Crown alone.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSE.

ON April 21, it was bruited about Paris that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, had sent in his resignation. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" reported:—According to information coming from a usually well-informed source M Delcasse after Wednesday's debate in the Chamber, considered that from a parliamentary standpoint his position was affected, and that towards foreign States he no longer possessed the necessary authority to manage the foreign affairs of France particularly in existing circumstances. Yesterday morning, he sent in his resignation in a brief note on grounds of indifferent health. It was not at once accepted and the Prime Minister seems to have been anxious that M. Delcasse should stay. At seven o'clock the Prime Minister called on M. Delcasse and endeavoured to persuade him to withdraw his resignation. M. Delcasse promised to think it over and to give an answer to-morrow.

The "Standard" correspondent explained that his action was not owing to the attitude assumed by the Japanese Government in regard to the alleged sojourn of the Russian fleet in French territorial waters, but to the severe criticisms made in the Chamber on his policy in regard to Morocco. The correspondent added:—M. Delcasse's resignation at the present moment would be a distinct triumph for German diplomacy, which would evidently be most distasteful to the great majority of Deputies. In conversation with many of his colleagues in the lobbies M. Deloncle declared that the withdrawal of M. Delcasse was impossible at the present moment as it would not only be a diplomatic victory of Germany over France but might lead to the complete failure of the policy of pacific penetration in Morocco.

From Vienna the "Times" correspondent reported (April 21):—The action of M. Delcasse in tendering his resignation causes little surprise but some uneasiness in diplomatic circles here. It is looked upon as a natural consequence of the readiness of sundry French public men to view M. Delcasse's policy through German spectacles. Should the French Foreign Minister persist in his determination, his departure from office at the present moment would be felt to have introduced a further and highly undesirable element of uncertainty into the European situation. It is not for nothing that the removal of M. Delcasse has been made the object of German policy for it is difficult to have the foreign policy of the French Republic administered by an experienced hand at a moment, when the situation of the world is full of promise for those who are ready to fish in troubled waters.

However on April 23 the "Standard" correspondent at Paris was able to telegraph:—M. Delcasse has withdrawn his resignation, and even his personal and political adversaries are rejoicing because his departure would have constituted a victory for Germany over France. The French Republic, the friend of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain, and the ally of Russia, has been spared that humiliation.

The resignation of the Foreign Minister at the present juncture would have been at least a tacit confession that Germany was justified in her attitude towards France on the question of Morocco. Fortunately, not only M. Delcasse, but also M. Rouvier the Premier affirmed that the French Government had been justified in disregarding the speech made last year by Count von Bulow in the Reichstag as a public acquiescence in the Anglo-French agreement relative to Morocco.

This unity of view among the members of the French Ministry was confirmed yesterday by M. Rouvier, who, in urging M. Delcasse to retain the direction of the foreign affairs of France assured him once more that no sort of even divergence of view existed between the Foreign Minister and any of his colleagues in the cabinet. It is well-known that M. Delcasse enjoys not only the complete confidence but the personal friendship of the President of the Republic. It was not therefore surprising that he should have been summoned to the Elysee by M. Loubet. The Foreign Minister went to the Elysee after his interview with M. Rouvier. In stepping forward to meet him with outstretched hands, M. Loubet greeted him with the words:—Now, Delcasse you cannot go away. The Premier has just related to me the conversation he has had with you and it is impossible after that for you not to withdraw your resignation because on the Morocco Question as on the Neutrality Question, all your colleagues, without exception, agree with you as you agree with them.

THE GERMAN CONTENTION.

The "Standard" correspondent at Vienna wrote on April 21:—The Vienna Tagblatt calls the special attention of its readers to an evidently inspired article contributed from Berlin. The writer points out that Count von Bulow only recognises an independent Morocco, with whom he can enter into any arrangements he pleases. French policy he says has the choice of two alternatives. If a conference is refused things remain as they are which means that German rights remain in full vigour and means are not wanting to ensure their recognition. The second alternative is the conference, and as pourparlers are already begun it will soon be seen whether prudent counsels will prevail at Paris.

The only comment necessary on the above is that its appearance in the principal Vienna paper must not be taken as any sample of Austrian feeling as the Vienna Press is just at present largely influenced either directly from Berlin or by personal Anglophobe sentiments.

The Kolnische Zeitung, April 21, publishes an official explanation of the aims which the German Government has in view in pursuing its present policy regarding Morocco:—In all centralised and absolutely-governed Oriental States, the greater part of the commerce of the country is controlled, directly or indirectly by the Government. All commercial mining and railway concessions, as well as all orders for public works are given by the Government. During the last few months the French in Morocco have declared that they intend to secure all the trade controlled by the Moroccan Government for themselves including the construction of roads bridges harbour works and contracts for similar public works. They declare that all other foreign nations would be excluded from enterprises of this kind in Morocco. This is our case in a nutshell. We desire to uphold the principle of the open door in the widest sense of the term, that is equal rights for all not only in import duties and harbour dues but also in every branch of public life and public enterprise. We can only secure this, if the Sultan of Morocco remains absolutely independent and free from the special control of France.

Paris, April 21 (Reuter).—The Temps publishes the following telegram from Rome: Trustworthy information shows that the proposal for a new conference to settle the Morocco dispute, which has been advanced from the German side, has no prospect of success. The Mediterranean Powers, including Great Britain, having settled the matter by certain agreements the political question of Morocco no longer exists for them. There is, in consequence, no ground for the European action which German diplomacy appears to desire the object of which it is easy to understand. Other Powers, which do not possess any Mediterranean interests, share, it is stated here, the same point of view, and are disposed to join the combination.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Paris (April 25).—The Tangier correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" states that,

Preparations are being made for the departure from there of the German mission at Tangier today. The news of the arrival in Morocco of the German Embassy has been received in Fez with great pleasure. Negotiations with the French mission continue, but up to the present time no decisive reply has been given. It is evident that the object of this delay is to gain time until the arrival of the German mission, when it is expected the present attitude of the Maghzen will completely change.

The general condition of the country is going from bad to worse. The Sultan's army is becoming more and more impotent, and the treasury is empty.

It is said that the present German mission is merely a visit of courtesy, and that the real diplomatic mission will not leave for Fez until October, when the new German Minister, Dr. Rosen, will take up his duties.

TANGIER April 25 (Reuter).—The tribes have been instructed to give a cordial welcome to Count von Tattenbach, the German Envoy and a reception in his honour is being prepared at Fez.

It is persistently rumoured here that the pretender has returned to Taza, and that a portion of the Hyana tribe has taken refuge at Fez. It is stated that unrest generally prevails in the country to the South.

Berlin, April 25.—According to a Berlin telegram in the Cologne Gazette:—

It cannot be denied that the policy of M. Delcasse led to developments which might have an unfavourable bearing upon a good understanding between Germany and France but a change in this respect can as well be initiated by M. Delcasse as by his successor, and speculations regarding the stronger or weaker inclination of a French Minister to be on good terms with Germany will not cause us to forsake the principle that Germany should never interfere with the domestic concerns of a foreign State. The first intelligence regarding M. Delcasse's resignation was, therefore, by no means interpreted in Germany as a signal triumph of German policy and similarly the subsequent news regarding the withdrawal of the resignation was not felt to be a German defeat.

When (comments the "Times" correspondent at Berlin) the German semi-official Press gives to the manifestation in support of M. Delcasse a prominence equal to that which it bestows upon the criticisms of his policy it will have exhibited the impartiality to which the Rhenish organ advances a very dubious claim.

Tangier April 26.—Mr. Lowther the British Minister, will proceed on a mission to Fez to present his credentials in about three weeks' time.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

In this connection the following remarks by the Paris correspondent of the "Times" (April 26) have a special interest:—

Officially the King's visit is an incognito one but it would be denying evidence to no purpose if the King's presence in Paris were to be represented as having no political bearing. It will on the contrary, have a distinct and important political significance namely the increasing friendliness between England and France. It will be symptomatic of the consolidation of the Anglo-French entente. It were futile to attempt to deprive it of its real meaning coming as it does at a moment when the international situation cannot be described as other than unsettled. . . . The French, by the cordial reception given to the King and Queen in Algeria and the warm welcome which the King will meet with in Paris, intend to show how earnestly they desire to stand shoulder to shoulder with their English friends should there be trying times ahead. The perfide Albion spirit has given way to that of perfide Germania. For, after having moved heaven and earth to court the friendship of France and having failed, Germany now seeks to baulk French interests wherever they come in contact with her own.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Invasion of England Impossible.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, MAY 11.

In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the Estimates for Imperial Defence in Committee, Mr. Balfour made an important speech in which he said he considered the invasion of Great Britain impossible, owing to the increased efficiency of our torpedo boats and submarine vessels. He was of opinion that if Russia was to be prevented extending her strategic railways to Afghanistan in time of peace, it was in nowise beyond the military power of Great Britain, without introducing a fundamental reorganisation of her forces, such as conscription or any similar devices, to absolutely secure her Eastern possessions as well as Great Britain and the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said the problem of Indian Defence was one of transport and supplies and any attempt to build a railway to Afghanistan in connection with the Russian strategic railways would be the heaviest conceivable blow to the heart of India, and it ought to be considered an act of direct aggression, if by blunders or cowardice, we permitted the slow absorption of Afghanistan similar to the Khanates of Central Asia. Then Great Britain would inevitably pay for her supineness by having to maintain a much larger Army than could be contemplated with equanimity. He mentioned Lord Kitchener's opinion that in addition to drafts, eight divisions of reinforcements should be available the first year of war in India.

He announced that the Admiralty Defence Committee has agreed that submarine mines were not an expedient method of protecting the British Commercial Ports.

Mr. Balfour was of opinion that the use of blockade and mines should be considered at an International Tribunal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman congratulated Mr. Balfour on the important and reassuring statement made by him which has removed the great apprehensions which existed.

THE INVASION OF INDIA

Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, MAY 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Hobhouse enquired if Mr. Balfour would repeat to Russia the same warning regarding Persia as he did with respect to Afghanistan.

Mr. Balfour said that some members of the House seemed to think that his moderate estimate of the danger to our Indian frontier was such that it might lead largely to reduce the Regular Army, but if Lord Kitchener's demands were fully met, large reductions would be impossible.

He did not regard the Indian problem as otherwise than grave.

A war, which was really undertaken for the conquest of India by a foreign Power, though its earlier stages would be slow, would strain all our resources and would require a great force of Regulars.

The question with respect to Persia has and will continue to engage our anxious attention. But he did not think it was so important as the matters which had already been discussed in connection with the Indian frontier.

In conclusion, he said that he did not think it probable that the main attack on India would be through Persia, but he would not deny that subsidiary dangers may be apprehended in the regions West and South of Afghanistan.

The debate then adjourned "sine die."

VLADIVOSTOCK CRUISERS.

Appear off Japanese Coast.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is confirmed that the cruisers Russia and Gromoboi from Vladivostock appeared off Aomori on the 9th instant, but have apparently not captured any Japanese coasters.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE AT TOKIO.

Another Arrest.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lieutenant Iwasaki, who was expelled from the Japanese Navy in 1904, has been arrested in connection with the Bondouin espionage affair.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

The new battleship Andree Peroswanni and the gunboat Chiwinez were launched at St. Petersburg yesterday and the keel was laid of the Gunboat Gilyak.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Bill for Doubling Introduced.

The Italian Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for doubling the Navy by 1907-1909.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

German Mission to Fez.

Reuter Tangier wires that the German commercial Mission proceeds to Fez to-day to examine the commercial possibilities of the situation.

CHICAGO EXPRESS ACCIDENT.

Two-Hundred Killed and Injured.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Two hundred were killed and injured in the railway accident at Harrisburg.

WARNING TO CEYLON RUBBER PLANTERS.

MR. W. D. BOSANQUET, who has been on a visit to the Malay States studying the rubber industry, has accorded and interview to a local journal, in which he gives his views on the rush into rubber in Ceylon. They are not favourable to the Ceylon industry. Mr. Bosanquet regards Ceylon as outside the rubber zone. Inferior seed, bad soil, and consequently bad trees full of disease to spread over the country is what he foresees in Ceylon, and he is sure that a disaster is going to be brought about in Ceylon similar to that of the coffee days. Disease of rubber trees is, first and foremost, what will affect the local industry, and Mr. Bosanquet believes Ceylon people are spoiling their own industry. The Malay States, on the other hand, Mr. Bosanquet has great faith in and is planting rubber extensively there. The land, he says, is suitable in spots. It is simply a question of choosing the right land and soil with the right drainage. There is a great deal of peaty land there which is the sort you have to avoid. You can spend money for ever on that kind of land.

STANDARDISATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Proposals for the standardisation of weights and measures in local areas in Bengal are before the Government of Bengal who are now taking the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions and of public bodies as to the desirability of aiming at uniformity in this matter.

VICEROY GIVES AN ETON DINNER.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy will give an Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Saturday, June 3rd.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Captain G. C. L. Kerans is posted to Assam and Captain A. G. Sargent to Bombay Jails.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Viceroy's personal Staff are gazetted :—

Colonel Edwards, 5th Dragoons, to be Military Secretary vice Colonel Baring vacated and Surgeon-General D L Gubbins and Colonel W. E. Saunders, A. M. S., to be Honorary Surgeons vice Surgeon-General Price retired and Colonel Bourke vacated.

Second-Lieutenant H. St. E. Gilmore, Indian Army reserve of officers, resigns his Commission.

P. Lowry and L. Williams, Supply and Transport Corps, are transferred to the pension establishment.

Indian Army Captains H. G. Maxwell and M. Williamson to be Majors.

Colonel C. M. Keighley I. A. and Hon. Captain W. E. Wood, Supply and Transport Corps, are permitted to retire with effect from 3rd ultimo and 3rd instant respectively.

Bihar Light Horse, Lieutenant Disney to be Captain.

United Provinces Light Horse, Lieut.-Colonel Holdsworth resigns his Commission.

Major Smith, Oudh Squadron, resigns his Commission.

Nilgiris Volunteer Rifles, Major Palk, I. M. S., to be Medical Officer.

Volunteer Officer's decoration is conferred upon Captain Sandilands, United Provinces Light Horse, Lieutenant Palmer, Karachi Artillery Volunteers, Major Pigott, Madras Railway Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

THE KITCHENER EARTHQUAKE FUND.

Lord Kitchener's fund for the relief of distress among soldiers and their dependents, caused by the recent earthquake, will close on 15th May. His Excellency hopes that all who wish to subscribe will do so by that date. In view, however, of the length of time occupied in the transmission of letters from distant parts of India, all sums posted by the evening of 15th May will be received and credited to the Fund.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged ...	28,538	2
T. R. Dyson ...	30	
Nusserwanji Dadabhai ...	5	
B. D. Patel ...	500	
G. . Curtis ...	50	
An Athornan from Thanna ...	15	
Proceeds from the sale of vegetarian literature ...	10	
M. and S in sacred memory of Kaikhushroo Hormusji Khambatta ...	7	
Khimji Visram and Coy ...	101	
Total ...	29,256	2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Major Brooking, 81st Pioneers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of 61st Pioneers.

Col. Middleton, 3rd Horse, is appointed an A.A.G. on Establishment and posted temporarily to Mhow Division.

Col. Cahusac, 121st Pioneers, is appointed officiating A.A.G., Western Command, Head-Quarters vice Col. Swann, officiating as D. A. G of that Command.

Col. Gray, Colonel on the Staff, Multan Brigade, has assumed Command of Jullundar Brigade vice General Pollock on leave.

Col. Wheeler, I. A., acts as Colonel on the Staff of the Multan Brigade.

The stations of Saugor and Damoh have been transferred from the Cawnpore Rifle Volunteers to the Nagpur Rifle Volunteers.

Extra pensions of £100 a year each have been granted to Lieutenant-Colonels Lawtas, Sturmer and Ranking, of the Indian Medical Service, on retirement.

The company of British Infantry quartered at Fatehgarh will be withdrawn to Cawnpore as soon as the Fort armament at the former place has been taken over by the Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, the inventor of the Patterson bandolier equipment, has been granted a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each set manufactured by the Ordnance Department in India.

The conversion of Lee-Enfield rifles to clip-loaders will shortly be begun at the new Government Small Arms Factory at Ishapur. The rifles will not be shortened, as this is not considered necessary.

The move in the Relief of the 41st Dogras to North China will probably not take place until August. Their departure has been delayed to enable the native officers and men to visit their homes in the Kangra Valley, where many families have suffered through the earthquake.

ARRIVALS, MAY 12.

Lieut H R Pritchard, 52nd Sikhs, on M C, from Nirramwali

Lieut J D Crowdy, 5th Gurkhas, on M C, from Abbottabad.

Major C M Eales, 41st Dogras, on leave, from Jullundur.

Lieut H I Money, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on M C, from Chitral.

Lieut F P Roberts, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Ceylon.

Lieut G N Pritchard, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Capt Tylden-Patterson, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.

Capt J R C Charles, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.

Capt Cras Currie East Surrey, on duty, from Aden.

Lieut-Col T Hall, R A M C, on sick leave, from Garten.

Capt L H Close, R E, on duty, from Aldershot.

Lieut E M Pritchard, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Lieut S A Davies, 2nd E Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

Major A B D Creagh, 121st Pioneers, off leave, from England.

MUCH regret, writes the Lahore paper, will be felt throughout the Punjab at the sudden and early death of a very promising and popular officer, Captain J. G. Crosthwaite, which occurred at mid-day on Tuesday at Dera Ismail Khan. Captain Crosthwaite, who was a son of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, entered the army in 1888, and joined the Punjab Commission in November, 1893. He was an extremely promising officer, kind and sympathetic with the natives and always keen to further their interests. He was one of the first officials in the Punjab to take up the idea of starting agricultural banks, and he never lost his faith in the principle of co-operative credit. Captain Crosthwaite was selected for the large and difficult charge of the land revenue settlement of Dera Ismail Khan district, and this work he had nearly completed. He was very popular in the service, and his untimely death after a very brief illness at the early age of 36 will be alike a great shock to many friends and a severe loss to the Punjab Commission, which has lost by death no fewer than six members since the beginning of the present year. Captain Crosthwaite married a daughter of General Hutchinson, of the Army Staff at Home, and much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Crosthwaite who, with her two little children, started home a short time ago, leaving her husband apparently in the best of health.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the eve of the Easter Parliamentary recess Sir M. M. Bhownaggree invited Mr. Brodrick to say, whether he had taken any steps to safeguard the rights and privileges of British Indians under the new Transvaal Constitution. I hardly suppose that in his unanswered speech, Sir Muncherjee intended to suggest that Mr. Brodrick ought to have obtained the franchise for the natives of India now resident in the Transvaal. At all events they are not included, though it will be a question, whether they can be shut out, when in course of time full self-government is conferred upon the Colony. To the particulars of the scheme with which you will already have been furnished, I may add that the qualifications of voters are . the age of twenty-one, six months' residence in the Colony, with occupation of premises of the value of £100 or annual value of £10, or proportionate joint occupation. A salary at the rate of not less than £100, earned within the Colony. No person to vote in more than one district. A very proper concession has been made to Boers, who may have been impoverished by the war. Ex-burghers over the age of 21, whose names were on the voters' lists of the South African Republic to continue to exercise the franchise without pecuniary qualification. Each constituency will contain an equal number of voters, and return one member. All debates are to be in English, but by consent of the President of the Assembly (the Lieutenant-Governor) a member may be allowed to address the House in Dutch. "Some interval" says Mr. Lyttelton in his lucid despatch, "must precede the concession of full self-government. Its immediate grant is not in the opinion of his Majesty's Government as yet practicable." Full self-government will become more practicable, when the two races have, with equal rights of citizenship, lived and acted somewhat longer together, and when bitter memories have become softened by the healing effect of time. His Majesty's Government do not expect that this constitution will satisfy all, but he makes a statesmanlike appeal to both races to make the best of the situation. The concluding passages of his able despatch are worth quoting. They are as follows :—"His Majesty's Government trust that those of British origin in the Transvaal who, with honest conviction, have advocated the immediate concession of full responsible Government will recognise the soundness and cogency of the reasons, both in their own interests, and in those of the Empire, for proceeding more cautiously and slowly, and that under a political system, which admittedly has its difficulties they will, notwithstanding a temporary disappointment, do their best to promote the welfare of the country, and the smooth working of its institutions. The inhabitants of Dutch origin have recently witnessed, after their gallant struggle against superior power, the fall of the Republic founded by the valour and sufferings of their ancestors, and cannot be expected, until time has done more to heal the wound, to entertain the most cordial feelings towards the Government of the Transvaal. But from them also, as from a people of practical genius, who have learned by long experience to make the best of circumstances, His Majesty's Government expect co-operation in the task of making their race, no longer in isolated independence, a strong pillar in the fabric of a world-wide Empire. That this should be the result, and that a complete reconciliation between men of two great and kindred races should, under the leading of Divine Providence, speedily come to pass, is the ardent desire of His Majesty the King and of His Majesty's Government." On the whole, the scheme appears to be well received in South Africa, and it has so far evoked little criticism here, but it must be remembered that Parliament is not sitting and party exigencies are everything in a country like ours.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

That estimable member of Parliament, Mr. Samuel Smith, who seems, better than the original, to answer Mr. Parnell's well-known description of Mr. Justice M'Carthy is determined that Mr. Lyttelton and his colleagues in the Cabinet shall not be the only people to try their hand at constitution-mongering. Mr. Smith it will be remembered had an Indian amendment to the address, which somehow or other did not, as our American cousins say, eventuate, so he has boiled down the speech, he prepared for that occasion and sent it to the "Times" where it appears in this holiday season. Mr. Smith lugubriously says :—"The mass of our people know almost nothing about the state of India. Very few members of Parliament visit the country and study earnestly the condition of the people. Most of our party leaders on both sides of the House are colossally ignorant of India. The Secretary for India is usually one who has never seen the country, he administers, and his advisers are retired officials, who reflect British views, not those of the Indians. The result is that great mistakes have been made, and will be made in the future, which might be prevented by full Parliamentary discussion." As "the only British member, who attended the Indian Natural Congress in Bombay last December"—Mr. Smith is nothing if not precise—he "was much impressed by the growing discontent of the Indian people at the neglect of their affairs by Parliament." So much was this made manifest to him that to delay any longer the reforms he considers necessary would, he thinks, be perilous. He fully recognises or thinks he does the "difficulties of the situation" but does not regard them as insuperable, and says he "would just mention" three demands which "would improve our administration." Here they are :—(1) Place at least three first-class Indian gentlemen on the council of the Secretary for India in London, so that he may get advice at first hand from Indian sources, and let them be nominated by the Government of India ; (2) Let the Governor-General assume to his executive council in Calcutta and Simla, one distinguished Indian to sit on what we may call his Cabinet ; (3) Let three Indian representatives be elected to Parliament by Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, on the suffrage that now exists for the Indian Legislative Councils. Parliament would then have the inestimable advantage of having Indian opinion at first hand. That a man, who has had such a long experience of Parliamentary life as Mr. Samuel Smith has should solemnly make the third proposal shows what an innocent he is, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., the Ishmaelite of the House of Commons is another Parliamentarian, who has got his eye on India. He informed a gathering of the independent Labour Party on Monday that the present Government of India degrades and impoverishes the Indian people. But when the Labour Party obtain a greater influence they will insist on due discussion of Indian affairs, rather an anti-climax. Mr. Keir-Hardie's remark's were made on proposing a resolution "protesting against the refusal of the Viceroy of India to receive resolutions of the National Indian Congress, and demanding representative Government in India." The Social Democratic Federation has also been holding its annual conference, but so far as I have noticed from the newspaper reports that body has this time left India alone. If they have lost an opportunity of reviling British rule in India it is very suspicious, seeing that Mr. Hyndman is the 'boss' of the Federation. Men who are more likely to be seen at a Socialist conference than at a Church Congress used to be fond of saying "See how these Christians love one another!" The Christians might retort and say "See how these Socialists love one another." On Saturday the Socialist Labour Party held their annual conference and adopted a report in which the 'Hyndman—Hardie clique' were held up to public scorn and mysterious references made to the "intrigues, alliances and general defilements, which the leaders of the Social Democratic Federation have at all times (esoterically)" insisted upon as essentials. I hope the Countess likes it. By the way from what I learn the interviewer did Lady Warwick an injustice, when he (or she) made the Countess speak of her husband as being after due consideration a convert to Socialism.

MOTOR HOOLIGANISM.

The outcry against the inconsiderate conduct of that section of motorists known by the elegant, but not unmerited name of "road-hogs" temporarily allayed by the passing of an Act of Parliament limiting the speed of such vehicles, has broken out again with unprecedented intensity. It is clear that something must be done to keep these gentry in order, and a little more severity on the part of the Magistrates would be welcome until the future regulation of motors is determined upon. Nobody who thinks about the matter supposes that things can remain where they are unless all walking is to be considered a crime. Motors are very useful and especially in towns, but it is monstrous that they should be driven at excessive speed on our public roads. It may seem a harsh thing to say, but I am not sure that the solution of the difficulty will not be the confining of fast motoring to special tracks. Railway trains are not allowed to run along the highroad, and some motorists, if they had their way would drive their machines a good deal faster than the speed we are accustomed to on some of our Southern lines! All motorists are not road-hogs and some of the strongest language that I have heard used about certain things that have lately occurred has been uttered by automobilists. What has contributed most to the present outburst of indignation is ; of course, the Hertfordshire incident in which a car containing three persons ran over and killed a little child. I referred to this matter last week. A curious thing has happened. The occupants of the motor, though shouted at, refused to stop and went on their way quite gaily. The accident happened on the 19th instant and when the last Mail left London the identity of the car had not been established. The enterprising morning paper owned by Sir Alfred Harmsworth came forward with an offer of £100 for the necessary information. To the surprise of the Daily Mail it turns out that the car belongs to one of Sir Alfred Harmsworth's numerous brothers! The owner, Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, was not at the time himself in the car, the occupants of which were the chauffeur, a Spaniard, a Mr. Arthur Garbett and a Mr A Richards, the two latter are residents in the Shropshire division which Mr. Hildebrand aspires to represent in Parliament. They are not in custody but the chauffeur is and he has been refused bail. According to a statement Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth published in the "Daily Mail" the chauffeur admits knocking a child over somewhere between Dunstable and St. Albans but says he did not associate this with the accident reported in the newspapers. From Mr Harmsworth's version it would appear that it was due to his exertions in conjunction with Scotland Yard that the facts became known. Mr. Garbett in a letter to the "Daily Express" declares that he and Mr. Richards directly they saw the account of the accident in the newspapers took steps to make the identity of the car known. He adds that after reading Mr. Harmsworth's statement in the "Mail" he sent that gentleman the following telegram :—"Report in to-day's "Daily Mail" insufficient. We, through our solicitor, first informed you and voluntarily attended Hatfield to inform chief constable. I want these facts included in to-morrow's report in "Mail." No amended statement appeared in the "Mail," however.

The "Express" also publishes an extraordinary letter signed "No patience" which if it is genuine shows the writer to be a man with whom I for one should not care to go on a motoring tour. Why "he asks" all this outcry against exceeding the foolish and grandmotherly speed limit? The Motor-car Act of 1903 is an absurd restrictive measure, calculated by an effete and inefficient Government to crush the motor-car trade out of existence. It was hoped by this Act to so cripple the motor industry that it might soon die of inanition. But the magnificent speed-trails that have taken place in France, Belgium, Ireland and Germany have caused it to flourish and triumph over all restrictive measures." He continues :—"What does it matter if a few lives have been lost in such races? The genius of mechanics has throughout all time demanded his toll of human sacrifice. Did you ever hear of a great bridge or other engineering work being undertaken without loss of life? Then let us rather be thankful that the Juggernaut of industry has demanded so few lives of us than thus feebly cry out against the lightness of its toll." He concludes :—"I suppose you would call me a motor-hooligan."—perhaps even a "road-hog" Am I then to sit in my seventy horse power car and listen to the labouring power of the magnificent machinery held in captivity that I may only go a beggarly nineteen miles an hour round curves or through villages? To thus hold it in check would ruin my patience and my car. So, as its appointed guardian I let it run free. It can be heard coming. Let people make room for this masterpiece of man's brain and handiwork." If this amiable person should come to grief and break his neck he would only have his deserts.

THE R. A. AGAIN.

A hundred pens in as many newspapers are devoting attention to the latest piece of fatuity committed by authorities at Burlington House. I refer to the rejection by the Council of the Royal Academy of Mr. Havard Thomas's statue of Lycidas, an act that has stirred artistic circles more than anything I can remember and which should give a considerable impetus to the widespread demand for reform of what may be called the High Court of Art. That this not exaggerated language may be seen by the way in which such a careful and cautious organ of public opinion as the "Times" writes about the incident, I quote the following passage: —The finest thing in the New Gallery Exhibition, which opens to-day, (Thursday) is not a picture, but a statue ; and it is a grim comment upon the way in which sculpture is encouraged in England to add that this statue has been turned out of the Royal Academy. Official art, in the persons of the President and Council, has declared that Mr. Havard Thomas's Lycidas is not good enough to stand among the busts and marble symbols—how well we know them!—at Burlington House. Yet this life-size wax model, of the colour and finish of the finest antique bronze, is the master-piece of a man who is an artist to the finger-tips, and who in knowledge of the human form and in subtlety of touch has shown himself the equal of the very best of the moderns and of most of the ancients as well." That the Council of the Academy should have rejected this statue, in spite of the urgency of one or two very eminent Academicians who warned them that they were making a gross blunder, is the "Times" points out a serious thing, especially just now. It is likely to revive the outcry which had been temporarily stilled by the appointment of the Lords' Committee on the Chantrey Fund.

The "Times" it will be noticed speaks of one or two very eminent R.A.'s having protested against closing the door to Mr. Thomas's chef d'oeuvre and it is known for a fact that Sir William Richmond went out of his way at the Press view in Regent Street to indicate to the art critics the points in which the rejected statue excels. But remonstrances seem to be as unavailing to the autocrats of Burlington House as to those of Tsarskoe Selo and an interview with Mr E. Crofts, the Keeper of the Royal Academy reads very much like a conversation with General Trepoff Asked for any reason for the Hanging Committee's action General—I beg pardon, Mr Crofts says there are none. The rejection is sufficient reason. One always feels sorry for people whose work has been declined, but if you attempted to give reasons in any particular case about 13,000 others would have to be furnished. The interviewer ventured to suggest to Mr. Crofts that his assertion, there are no reasons, could hardly be logical, but his reply simply was : Go and look at the work. The only 'reason' I can furnish is that it has been rejected. The rejection has turned out to be a good thing for the New Gallery ; it is also a good thing for Mr. Thomas. More I cannot say. Indeed, I don't see why you want reasons at all. This allusion to the rejection having turned out a good thing for Mr. Thomas betrays the commercial spirit which is doing so much harm to Art and shows that Mr. Crofts would probably be a useful member of the Advertising Staff of the "Times". Mr Thomas is behaving like a gentleman. He declines to be drawn into any heated denunciation of his judges but when pressed on the point says in an unexcited way that in his opinion there ought to be more than two sculptors on the Hanging Committee and thinks there is much to be said for the Continental plan of allowing the artists to elect the tribunal which sits in judgment on their work.

THE NAVAL BASE AT ROSYTH.

AN official statement has been made public concerning the alleged intention of the Government to abandon their operations at the proposed naval base at Rosyth, Firth of Forth.

Replying to a correspondent, who had written to him about the rumour, Lord Cawdor, first Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the policy of the Board of Admiralty with regard to the development of the naval base at Rosyth had undergone no change. For a statement of that policy his lordship directed the attention of his correspondent to a letter addressed by Lord Selborne (his predecessor in office) to Mr. Maconochie, M.P., in December last. Lord Selborne, in his answer pointed out that there was no intention of abandoning the base, and added, that the base will be continuously more and more used by the fleet from this time forward is certain, but the extent and rate of development by means of the Naval Works Loan Fund are questions of policy which must be influenced by financial as well as by naval considerations. Locally, Lord Cawdor's general statement is not regarded as convincing in respect that while maintaining the Government policy with regard to the ultimate development of the naval base, it appears to leave room for indefinite postponement. When the story was given currency it was specifically stated that the services of a large staff of surveyors and architects employed at Rosyth had been dispensed with and that other steps had been taken indicating that at an early date the place was to be closed. Lord Cawdor's declaration of no change of policy is regarded as leaving these specific statements uncontradicted.

GUNS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

FIFTEEN BATTLESHIPS UNFIT FOR ACTION.

THE "Daily Graphic" publishes a remarkable contribution on the subject of naval armaments.

The writer says it has recently been discovered that the 35 calibre, 12-inch, Mark VIII, wire-gun, which constitutes the main armaments of 15 out of 37 of our newest and most powerful battleships, is incapable of firing 50 full charges and also that the latest Woolwich pattern 8 inch 50 calibre wire-gun has also failed under experiment. Of the former class there are 75 in use, distributed to the following battleships :—Albion Cæsar Canopus Glory Goliath Hannibal Illustrious Jupiter, Magnificent Majestic Mars Ocean Prince George Vengeance and Victorious. These vessels it is recalled, constitute our Reserve Atlantic and China fleets. The writer also points out that Britain is the only Power which has adopted the manufacture of the wire-gun and raises the question as to the endurance of the armaments of the whole of our modern fleet.

In reference to the above, the following official communication was issued by the Admiralty :—

One 12-inch Mark VII I. gun cracked its muzzle on board the Majestic and a second gun showed signs of a crack in the inner A tube. They had fired the equivalent of 66 and 75 full charges respectively and on examination the steel of the inner A tubes was found to be soft and this was the probable cause of the weakness. The two guns were exchanged and are being repaired and will be shortly reissued. With reference to the statements which have been published, it is sufficient to quote the fact that the first 12-inch Mark VIII. gun fired 153 full charges before being relined. The guns now afloat that have fired the greatest number of rounds are on board the Mars Cæsar and Jupiter. These have fired the equivalent of over 60 full charges and are still practically serviceable.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 28TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain Thos. Leigh, arrived in harbour, this morning, with the English Mails of the 28th April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Andrews, Miss A; Bodle, Col and Mrs E; Boyall, Capt A M; Barclay, Miss E F; Boyall, Mrs; Brenard, Mr J D Arcy; Goad, Lt C R; Holloway, Mr J; Heeney, Miss M; James, Lt H C M N; Jones, R I M, Mr C J J; Kerans, Miss E; Lusington, Mrs and Miss; Leach, Mrs F L and infant; Lawrence Mr Bernard; Moss-Blundell, Lt H S; Marshall, Lt J S; Palgrave, Sister K; Slow, Nurse Alice; Thorne, Miss N; Watt, Mr J D; Whitman, Mrs H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr F E; Creagh, Capt A H D; Cowell, Mr J; Currie, Capt C E A S; Chichester, Mr J A G; Cavendish, Mr A; Davies, Lt S A; Greaves, Mr S E; Harrison, Mr and Mrs A H; Hamilton, Mr P G; Hutton, Mr J; Iqbal Ali, Mr T S M; Lawrie, Mr H J; Murdoch, Mr J; Menasche, Mr Leon; Muhlberg, Mr A; Stewart, Mr R B; Smallwood, Mr E; Stafford, Mr D M; Turner, Miss May; Wilson Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Fox, Capt F; Goyder, Mr G B

FROM PORT SAID

Bandman, Mr M E; Baker, Mr W J; Cornes, (Mrs Major) Miss G; Connor, (Mrs O'Connor) Miss; Cotter, Mr H S; Baird, Mrs D; Ellis, Miss; Forsyth, Miss; Fox, Mr J; Hamilton, Mrs; Dawson Miss N; Hill, Miss A; Karaook, Miss W; Lester, Mrs M; Lopes, Mr; Leslie, Miss M; Leslie, Miss M; Munro, Mr E; Morris, (Mrs Lester) Miss N; O'Connor, Mr D B; Percival, Mr D; Pemberton Miss N; Prouyn, Miss E; Quest, Miss M; Roberts, Mr R; Smith, Mr Roy; Trowbridge, Mr; Trench, Miss B; Vincent, Mr F

FROM ADEN—Swettenham, Capt.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceeds to-day by the s.s. Macedonia, to Marseilles and London with the Indian Mails of 13th May :—

Allen Mr and Mrs E C and child; Ashworth Miss; Alexander Mr A; Atkinson M C M; Aikman Mr Justice; Aikman Mrs; Adams Capt F; Ashdown Mr W; Andrews Mr and Mrs; Beasant Mrs Annie; Buckingham Mr J; Bogue Mr W B; Bowden Mr H J A; Bradley Col W L C; Bradley 2 Misses; Beadon Capt H C; Bowly Miss; Bird Mr W B M; Bird Mrs; Bell Mr and Mrs M D; Barnes Sir Hugh; Bottle Mr J S L; Burke Mrs and infant; Broadshaw Mr A E; Barrard Mrs; Beally Mrs; Brook Lt-Col E H Rivett; Clayton Mr A H; Carlos Capt J R E; Coxhead Mr J A; Cogdon Mr F E; Colah Mr S F; Cranage M and Mrs G; Coole Mr and Mrs; Cull Mrs Fraul [illegible]; Cullins Major-Genl Stratford; Crit Mr H W; Carton Mr G W; Crawford Mr W L; Crewell Mr A; Colter Mr; Crowe Mr C M; Copland Mr A W; Cowey Mr M; Coffs Mrs; Dobson Lt-Col G A; Drewry Mr J D; Dunibell Mr R C; Dewar Mr; Denroche Rev W H; Dracott Mrs and 2 children; Dumoulin Lieut-Col H P; Dorab Lieut-Col and Mrs B J; Dawson Mr H H; Dixon Miss; Denning Major Genl L; Erskine Major A D; Faulkner Mr Edgar; Fenton Mrs H C; Fowle Mr; Fido Mr and Mrs J W; Floyd Mr W; Farmer Miss; Framjee Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy; Forbes Mr A; Gibson Mrs; Gibbs Mr W O; Hawthorne Mrs W A; Halsey Mr D; Gordon Col S D; Grant Mr J A; Hodson Mr and Mrs E; Haney Mr; Hickman Mr C S; Harkness Mr and Mrs J; Hughes Mr and Mrs R H and infant; Hudson Major A de S; Hoare Mr A Harve; James Miss; Jasper Mr C P; Johnson Major and Mrs; Harvey Mrs W L and child; Haughton Miss L; Hemming Miss; Hall Mr F; Hill Mrs C P; Hoogewerf Mr E; Howson Major J; Holme Miss; Inman Mr Knox; Head Major and Mrs H F; Hodgkinson Mr E H; Jones Mr; Jeremiah Mr K D; Jore Major E W; Jocelyn Mr R B; Jeffries Mr and Mrs A E; James Mr and Mrs J R; Johnson Mr and Mrs S Claire and child; Jessop Major F; Johnston Mr J K; Judd Mr C R; Jackson Miss; Jackson Mr and Mrs; Kitchener Miss; Kent Mr S G; Kitchener Miss and child; Knoe Mrs; Knowles Mr Chas; Kincaid Col and Mrs; Kerr Mr and Mrs W H; Lanyon Mrs; Latimer Mr J H; Lawrence Sergt and Mrs and child; Lessoe Mr and Mrs A and child; Lord Mr J A; Lucy Mr; Mesquita Mr C F

Monahan Mr G J; Moyle Mr G; Macdonald Dr E J; MacMurray Miss; Macmillan Miss; Mathews Mr J; Mower Mr S A; McCrea Mr E; Montgomery Miss; Martin Mr O S; Maxwell Mr; Morgan Mr and Mrs H R and child; McIntyre Major M D; McLeod Mrs N C 3 children and infant; Money Mr H J; McKenzie Mr; McArthur Mr and Mrs J E and child; Mary Mrs; Mehta Mr P N; Menzies Mr R T; Milne Mr J S; Mumford Mr J; Macbeth Mr J B K; Moylan Mrs W M; Nehru Mr J; Nehru Mrs Motilal and child; Nehru Mr Motilal; Nicholson Mr; Newman Mr H N; Oram Mr W A; Patock Mr; Powell Mr R J; Pilgrim Mr; Pearson Mr and Mrs J; Pinton Mr J B; Pugh Mr and Mrs L P; Paterson Capt T G F; Powvala Mr and Mrs S Rustom; Powvala Mr and Mrs K S and infant; Porter Mr L C; Prentis Mrs; Paker Mr and Mrs E W; Pike Mr O S; Price Dr F E; Pritchard Mr H R N; Ripley Mr; Roper Mr C R; Ross Mr W W; Rumboll Miss; Rumboll Mr A C; Russell Mr J A; Ruddle Mr and Mrs A S H; Rodman Miss; Reilly Mr; Romilly Miss; Rivaz Mr C A G; Robertson Mrs B; Robertson Major G A; Ross Mr J A; Read 2 Misses; Ranson Miss; Reynolds Mr W H; Smith Mr A J; Shorrock Mr C; Smith Mr W F; Sand Miss; Smith Mr H G; Sommer Mr; Sloane Mr and Mrs 5 children and 2 infants; Schofield Mr G de; Stratton Mr and Mrs W; Bass Mr D; Sowen Mr C T R; Sims Mr R P; Scott Mr J M; Sasso Mrs De and child; Smith Mr W C; Showeringe Mr H O B; Sucher Mrs Mayle; Stanner Mr and Mrs H; Skinner Mr J; Tata Mr and Mrs D J; Thomas Mrs Gwyo; Templer Lieut-Col Henry; Tylden Battanson Capt E C; Thomas Mr W; Tressider Mr R; Tonge Mr W J; Treverthan Mr R; Tasarak Mr N B; Tonge Mr S; Thomas Mr G; Tata Dr D R; Thompson Capt; Tillard Capt; Vaill Mr R J; Verrier Mr and Mrs A C; White Mr and Mrs C W; Wilson Commr W F J; Wakefield Mr Thos; Wollaston Mr C; Watson Mr; Westhead Major H M; Williams Mr H H; Warren Mr; Wilkinson Mr M; Woodruffe Mr and Mrs; Wauder Mrs; Ward Mrs and Miss; Whiting Mr; Wilson Mr; Wake Capt H St A; Wood Capt W E; Wood Mrs and Miss; Wright Mrs J McCallum; Ward Miss; Wilson Mr; Yeoman Mr C L

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—APRIL 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C M W Brett B Cov; Mr F W Kennaway B Cov; Mr G C Walker B Cov; Mr R A Gamble B Cov; Mr H Wheeler B Cov; Mr L Marshall B Cov; Mr F A T Phillips B Cov; Mr E S Ball B; Mr R H Greenstreet C I E B; Mr J C T Fairweather B; Mr W G Goldney B; Mr F S Earl B; Mr L T Harris M Cov; Mr W Francis M Cov; Mr B MacLeod M Cov; Mr R N H Reid M; Major-Genl E Du Brath C I E; Brig-Gen Sir J R L Macdonald K C I E C B; Col R C G Mayne I A; Col G F Gott I A; Col C H Westmorland I A; Lieut-Col E W S K Maconochy D S O 51 Sikhs; Lieut-Col T Jermyn 74 P; Lieut-Col C T A Searle 35 S; Lieut-Col A Poingdestre Malwa Bhil Corps; Lieut Col W G Walker 1-4 G R; Lieut-Col W Aplin I M S; Lieut-Col A E Leslie 112 Inf; Lieut-Col P Holland 47 S; Lieut-Col J Maitland I M S; Lieut-Col B S G Hall I A; Major W E Brett I A; Major C A Luck 22 Cav F F; Major G F W Evans I M S; Major S M Tighe 20 D C O I; Major K K Knapp R G A; Major D S O Baist 29 Lrs; Major R T Moore R A; Major J F Calvert I M S; Major G Elsmie 25 Cav F F; Major H Comins 9 Bhopal I; Major H A D Fraser R E; Major J Ramsay C I E I A; Major W E A Blakeney 3 Skinner's H

Major F C Clarkson I M S; Major F J Drury I M S; Major H S Wood I M S; Major D W Scotland I M S; Capt H M Cowie R E; Capt C C M O'Reilly 63 L I; Capt B M L Broadhurst 14 G R; Capt W G Richards IMS; Capt C F Dobbs 94 Russell's I; Capt C U Price 130 Belooohis; Capt G A Money 1-1 G R; Capt B U Nicolay 1-4 G R; Capt F A Kemble R A; Capt S Anderson I M S; Capt T A Dalany I M S; Capt J H Paine D S O R A; Capt B R Nicholl 2 P W O G R; Capt W H Simpson 93 Burma I; Capt N S Fraser 34 Poona H; Capt F D Browne I A; Lieut A E S Sargent 120 Rajpoot I; Lieut S F Muspratt 12 Cav; Lieut O W E Bannerman 15 Lrs; Lieut A C Ogg 7 D C O Rajpoots; Lieut R H Anderson 45 R Sikhs; Lieut G S O'Neal I S M D; Lieut R N Macpherson 40 Pathans; Lieut J C Hathornthwaite 121 Prs; Lieut M H L Morgan 62 P; Lieut F H Bushell R E; Lieut W F Maxwell R E; Lieut H H Browne I M S; Lieut J D Strong 90 P; Lieut G Baldwin 121 Prs; Lieut L Hirsch I M S; Lieut E O Barnes 19 P; Lieut D C Home 32 Sikh Prs; Lieut C R Wilkinson I A; Lieut D M Patrickson 86 Carnatic I; Lieut D Mount 79 Carnatic I; Lady Superintendent Miss R A Betty Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J A Ross B Cov 3 mo M C; Mr A D Anthony B 3 mo M C; Mr R Hollingberry B extraordinary leave from June 13 1905 to Feb 20 1906; Mr R F L Whitty M Cov 3 mo M C; Capt W E E Lloyd 97 Deccan I 4 mo M C; Capt A W H Lee 2-10 G R 4 mo M C; Lieut E P A Melville 33 Sikhs 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J H Reagan B; Mr J [illegible] Hunter M; Col A B Fenton I A; Lieut-Col C J Mullins V C I A; Major E W Coe I M S; Major E L Holloway 64 Prs; Capt E G W Pratt 93 Russell's I; Engineer H Guppy R I M

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOY vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

YESTERDAY afternoon the "Old Boys" of the Cathedral High School and the Parel Gymkhana met on the Cooperage to fight another contest in connection with the present Tournament. The former came on the field with a well-established reputation earned in their past and present performances, and it was therefore expected that they would come off easy victors. The Parel team in previous Tournaments never succeeded in making a show, but this year they have come on splendidly compared to their past form and were by no means to be trifled with when yesterday they were pitted against one of the best known teams in the Presidency. They well deserve this meed of praise for their perseverance in the game, and although they have been knocked out from their chances in appearing in the finals, in fairness to them it must be said that they have been beaten, but not disgraced. They played a vigorous and well-judged game against the Old Boys, and by no means allowed goals to be notched easily. Throughout they made a stubborn resistance and it was only by sheer misfortune that they fared so badly. Details :—

The game commenced at 5-15 p.m.. "Old Boys" defending the Bandstand end. From the "bully" off the Old Boys attacked, but were soon repulsed when the ball was sent into touch several times. Once again the Old Boys became the aggressors, but Alcock's final hit went wide. A second attempt was made, but was foiled by the Cathedral Boys custodian. Soon after, however, the Boys obtained a corner which was converted by Smith from an exciting skirmish in front of the Parel goal. From the "bully" at midfield the Parelites pressed vigorously and Paterson eventually shot in, but the goal was disallowed. The Parel Gymkhana, with some good passing, maintained the aggressive and obtained a corner. "Sticks," against one of their forwards, however, altered the state of affairs. This was repeated a minute later by a similar incident and another corner was secured, but "sticks" against one of their half-backs again transferred the venue of hostilities. Baldwin then broke away, but was interrupted half way down his opponents' half and Murray smartly relieved. "Off side" against a Cathedral forward made things even more rosy for the Parel boys, who, however, were soon after repulsed and Samways sent in a good, shot but unfortunately from just outside the circle. With the Old Boys still leading by a goal, matters became intensely exciting, but nothing further resulted till the half time whistle sounded.

On changing ends the Parelites promptly attacked, but the sphere was frequently sent into touch before the game got too dangerous. The Boys soon after reversed the order, when "sticks" and hard hitting spoilt their chances of adding. Some brilliant passing on the part of the Parel forwards transferred the war into the Cathedral half where foul against latter's inside forward made things even more favourable for the Parel boys. Spilling, however, came as a timely rescue and passing to George into the circle the latter sent in a well judged shot which found the net, and the Cathedral "Old Boys" now led by two goals to love. Just before the close of time the "Boys" annexed their third goal. Result :—

Cathedral Old Boys ....3 goals.
Parel Gymkhana ....Nil.

The following were the teams :—

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS" :—Goal—G. Flynn, Backs—R. W. Roberts and N. Essat, Halves—W. Wenning, N. George, A. Spilling, W Samways, and E. Fern.

PAREL GYMKHANA :—Goal—W. Alcock, Backs—R. Gillespie and O Murray, Halves—R Green, P. Holtham, and S Alcock, Forwards—S. Sharp, R. Hogan, J. Paterson, H. Holmes, and H. Baldwin.

REFEREES :—Lieutenant Turnbull and Mr. E. R. Fischer.

"THE GREEN HOWARDS" vs. EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

The announcement that two good Military teams—"The Green Howards" (Yorkshire Regiment) from Colaba and the East Lancashire Regiment from Poona were to try conclusions on the Marine Lines ground attracted a large number of the Military from Colaba. The game opened well and both sides played with remarkable vigour, but it was patent, shortly after hostilities commenced, that the Howards were having the better of exchanges, and it was only on one occasion during the first-half the game that their opponents had an opportunity of making a dangerous scrimmage opposite their own goal. On the other hand, the Howards had frequent opportunities of worrying the Lancashires and gave them many anxious moments. Several opportunities were lost but, after all, within a minute of the half time whistle being sounded, Mitchell, who was conspicuous throughout the afternoon, scored the first goal for his side.

On resuming the game, the Howards again pressed and confined the sphere to the Lancashire territory frequently to a dangerous degree. Towards the middle of the second half of play the visitors appeared to buck up, but this was only temporary. The Yorks again asserted their superiority and Walker was not long in annexing the second goal for his side. After this three excellent chances were missed, and after some exciting skirmishes Captain Swan shot in a splendid one from a pass from the left wing just before the period closed. Result :—

The "Green Howards" .... 3 Goals.
East Lancashires.................. Nil.

The teams were represented as follows :—

"THE GREEN HOWARDS."—Goal—Pte. Carpenter, Backs—Corpl. Cutler and Lieut. McDowell ; Halves—Lce.-Corpl. Goldsboro, Pte. Adams, and Lce.-Corpl Mitchell ; Forwards—Lieut. Cumberbatch, Capt. Swan, Lieut. Gilbert, Pte. Fraser, and Pte. Walker.

EAST LANCS.—Goal—Pte. Wilson; Backs—Lieut. Agar and Sergt. Johnstone ; Halves—Lce.-Corpl. Hartley, Lieut. Goff, and Pte. Hubbersty. Forwards—Pte. Cantam, Pte. Randall, Corpl. Wadlow, Corpl. Hine, and Pte. Kirtlam.

REFEREES—Messrs J. F. Griffiths (Bombay Gymkhana) and G. R. Fido (Medical College).

The game this afternoon will be between the Grant Medical College and the Ajmere Athletic Club, when a good game will, no doubt, be witnessed.

HOTEL AT VARIANCE.

PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION REJECTED.

THE plaintiffs, the Indian Hotels Co., Ld., who are the purchasers of the firm of W. B. Green and Co. Refreshment Room Keepers and Caterers and Provision Merchants of Apollo Bunder Bombay filed a suit against Mr. E. W. Pyrke, the late Manager of the firm of W. B. Green and Co and who severed his connection with that firm on its being purchased by the Indian Hotels Co Ld., on the 15th November 1904, and started Pyrke's Apollo Hotel and Pyrke's Provision Stores, in which Plaintiffs prayed (a) that the Defendant, his partners, employes, servants and agents may be restrained by perpetual injunction of the High Court from applying by letter or personally or by any traveller or otherwise to any person who was, prior to the sale of the said firm on the 15th November 1904, a customer of W. B. Green and Co, asking such customer or soliciting him or her to deal with the defendant or not to deal with the plaintiffs and from writing any letters or other communications disparaging the plaintiffs' said business; and (b) that in the meantime and until the disposal of this suit the defendant may be restrained by injunction from making any such application as aforesaid and from writing any such letters or communications as aforesaid; and damages and costs.

The rule nisi for interim injunction which was brought by the plaintiffs under a short notice of motion came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, on the 3rd instant when Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Ittle and Co appeared for the Plaintiffs and Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the Defendant.

At the outset the plaintiffs' counsel stated to the Court that the plaintiffs abandoned their application for interim injunction and would only apply for a rule nisi for injunction.

Mr. Weldon contended that the defendant had done absolutely nothing to disparage the Plaintiffs business and that the defendant had never issued any circular like exhibit F to the public and which circular the plaintiffs alleged they had obtained from the Defendant's office through one of their clerks but which the defendant very positively asserted was never circulated by him. That the defendant who had sold the business to the Plaintiffs in his capacity as Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green had perfect right to issue the other circulars mentioned in the plaint and which circulars were perfectly bona fide.

Mr. Weldon further contended that the plaint disclosed no cause of action and should be struck off the file and asked His Lordship to dismiss the plaintiffs application for interim injunction with costs and also to disallow the plaintiffs application for a Rule as no case whatever had been made out by the plaintiffs against his clients.

After hearing further arguments of Counsel his Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' application for interim injunction with costs and also the plaintiffs' application for Rule for injunction was dismissed with costs, his Lordship stating that at present the plaintiffs had no materials for a Rule being granted ; but if the plaintiffs obtained any further evidence they can make fresh application for a Rule.

MORAL POEMS.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

("No man desirous of making the best of his opportunities can afford to disregard his amusements."—Mr. Budgett Meakin in the "Young Man.")

Be warned, young men of England,
By Mr. Budgett Meakin,
And take to heart the pleasant words
That gentleman is speakin'.

A man who seeks success in life,
Well knowing what a boon it is,
Must never shun amusement, but
Take all his opportunities.

Hard work has many merits,
But do not overdo it :
Amusement is the vital thing,
Be careful to pursue it.

Don't burn the midnight oil until
Your brow assumes a clamminess,
Play Bridge instead and make your life
One long, unmixed Grand Slamminess.

Do what you can at cricket,
And go to all the dances,
And do a bit at Pool or Pit ;
Do not neglect your chances.

And if you find an hour to spare,
Try work—the merest touch of it :
In limits it can do no harm,
But don't attempt too much of it.—"Globe".

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper published on April 25 contains the Letters Patent and Order in Council providing for constitutional changes in the Transvaal, with a covering despatch from Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary for the Colonies, to Sir A. Lawley.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his despatch discusses at length the circumstances and conditions, which have led to the evolution of the present scheme, and points out that the time is not yet ripe to grant self-government in its entirety. Full self-government would involve party Government and party Government in the Transvaal will become more practicable when the two races, with equal rights of citizenship, have lived and acted longer together, and when bitter memories have become softened by the healing effect of time. In regard to the War Loan, his Majesty's Government have decided to leave the matter to the new Assembly, in the assured belief that they will do what is right and just. As regards the Orange River Colony, there is less urgency, and it appears that there will be advantage in allowing a short period to intervene before electoral representative institutions are granted.

THE SCHEME IN DETAIL.

The following are among the details of the scheme contained in the Letters Patent:—

There shall be a Legislative Assembly in the colony, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of not less than six nor more than nine official members and not less than 30 nor more than 35 elected members.

Every white male British subject of the age of 21 years and upwards, who is a qualified person and is not subject to legal incapacities hereinafter mentioned, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter. But no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote in more than one district.

The following shall be qualified persons :—(a) Any person who has been enrolled on the latest list of burghers of the late South African Republic and entitled to vote for members of the First Volksraad. (b) Any person who, in the 12 months next before the date on which any registration of voters shall commence, has for a period of not less than six months or for periods, whether consecutive or not amounting in the aggregate to not less than six months, occupied any premises within the colony which, together with the land on which such premises are situate, shall be of the value of £100, or of the annual value of £10. (c) Any person who within the 12 months as aforesaid has been, for a period of not less than six months or for periods, whether consecutive or not amounting in the aggregate to not less than six months, in receipt of salary or wages at the rate of not less than £100 a year bona fide earned within the colony.

No person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter who shall have been :—(1) Convicted since May 31, 1902, of treason or at any time of murder unless he shall have obtained a free pardon ; (2) Convicted at any time of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine, which imprisonment shall not have expired at least three years before the date of the commencement of registration, unless he shall have obtained a free pardon. (3) In receipt within 12 months of the commencement of any registration of voters of relief from public funds not being relief by way of repatriation under Article 10 of the Terms of Peace of May 31, 1902. Provided that treatment without payment therefor in any hospital supported wholly or partly out of public funds shall not be regarded as relief from public funds.

The Transvaal will be divided by Commissioners into not less than 30 nor more than 35 districts for the purposes of the election of members, until such time as there shall be a re division of the Colony. The Commissioners shall give a name to each district, and one member shall be elected for each district. In dividing the Transvaal into districts the Commissioners shall give due consideration to—(a) existing boundaries of wards municipalities, and magisterial districts or other like divisions of the Colony ; (b) community or diversity of interest ; (c) means of communication ; (d) physical features.

The number of registered voters as ascertained by any registration of qualified voters carried out for the purpose, divided by the number of districts or the nearest whole number to the quotient so ascertained (hereinafter called the "quota of voters") shall, so far as possible be the number of voters in each district but the Commissioners may adopt a margin of allowance to be used whenever necessary, provided that in no case shall the voters in any one district be more by five per cent or less by five per cent than the quota of voters.

There shall be a biennial registration of voters in every district, commenced and undertaken not later than the last day of March in the year next but one after the last preceding registration, and so on during each successive biennial period.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Legislative Assembly unless prevented by illness or grave cause, and in his absence such member of the said assembly as he may appoint, and, in default of such appointment, the senior member of the Executive Council present, shall preside.

Every law will require the Governor's assent, after which copies will be transmitted to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, power being reserved by the Crown to disallow laws assented to by the Governor at any time within two years after they shall have been received by the Secretary of State.

All debates and discussions in the Legislative Assembly shall be conducted in the English language, and all journals entries, minutes, and proceedings of the said Assembly shall be made and recorded in the same language ; provided always that any member may, with the permission of the president, address the Assembly in the Dutch language.

Every member of the Legislative Assembly shall, before being permitted to sit or vote therein, take and subscribe the following oath before the president :—I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King Edward VII., his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

Power is reserved to his Majesty to revoke, alter, or amend the present Letters Patent.

CIVIL LIST.

A Civil List has been reserved, which makes provision for any sums payable out of the revenues of the colony to the Inter-Colonial Council under the provisions of the Order in Council dated May 20 1903, and under the provisions of any Order or Orders in Council from time to time amending or substituted for the same, as well as for the following salaries :—

The Lieutenant-Governor, 6,000l.

The judges of the Supreme Court, 22 000l.

The official salaries of persons holding office under the Government of the colony who are or may be members of the Executive Council, 20,000l.

RECEPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Johannesburg says public opinion in the Transvaal may faithfully be said to be in overwhelming degree favourable to the new Constitution.

The Johannesburg "Leader" says :—"The Constitution is much what was expected, although it is disappointing that no provision has been made for reinforcing the executive from the elective members. There will probably be an objection to part of Clause 18, reserving the vote for the Inter-Colonial Council. Our duty is to give the Constitution a fair and full trial. It is easy to make it a failure and it is equally easy to make it a success. It represents a fair and reasonable compromise between extreme opinions."

The Star considers that the Constitution is admirable and far more liberal than that of any other colony hitherto enjoying representative Government.

The Rand Mail says of the Constitution :—It is based upon the real will of the people and ought to satisfy the intelligent people of the Transvaal. It is not hostile to the Boers, as the burghers enjoy perfect equality with Britishers.

The Pretoria News regards the new Constitution as the fulfilment of Mr. Lyttelton's promise of practical self government with necessary Imperial safeguards.

The Boer journal Volkstem merely gives a cursory summary of the Constitution and says that the covering despatch is a rehash of the arguments of the capitalistic Press. Who it asks, cares for Mr. Lyttelton's Transvaal opinions? The new Assembly is tied up to a greater extent than the erstwhile debating society. Its rights to legislate is merely a favour, and its mode is pay up and look cheerful. The only thing evident is that Downing Street is badly supplied with statesmen.

Leading articles on the new Constitution appear in the Cape papers. The Cape Times remarks that Mr. Lyttelton has chosen the course least vexed with difficulties. The "South African News" admits that the Constitution has some good points, but considers that regarded as a whole, it is impossible to feel satisfaction with it. The journal adds that the Constitution justifies Mr. Bryce's fears that it would prove to be a gerrymandering device and not a great measure of justice, and expresses the hope that it may be modified and improved.

PATRIOTS and antiquaries are supporting an appeal made by General Horace Porter, American Ambassador in Paris, to allot £7,000 for the recovery of the body of John Paul Jones, the famous American warrior and sailor, which is buried in an old cemetery in Paris, which is now covered with buildings. If the body is recovered, it is proposed (says the "Telegraph") that it shall be placed in a church in Washington and there buried in the National Cemetery.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

The Czar, when recently receiving the Marshal of Nobility of the Government of Kostroma, ordered him to communicate the following message to the nobles:—My will regarding the convocation of representatives of the people is unswerving, and the Minister of the Interior is devoting all his efforts to its prompt execution.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on April 23:—Apprehensive of the threatened anti-Semite excesses during the Russian Easter the Odessa Jews who number 160,000, are organising and arming in their own defence. The Jewesses who in former emeutes have been the victims of gross brutality are furnishing themselves with thousands of flasks of vitriol. The local authorities are full alive to the danger of anti-Jewish riots, and, distrusting the violent and provocative methods of the Cossacs and police, have summoned two battalions of regular Dragoons from Tiraspol. At Kishineff the Jews and law-abiding orthodox citizens are together organising, with the Governor's approval, a special town Militia for the maintenance of peace at Eastertide.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued in St. Petersburg authorising punitive measures against those concerned in the appropriation of land and providing for the levying of compensation for the sufferers on the village communities implicated. A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Ukase is regarded as the necessary counterpart to the Goremykin Commission.

M. Bulliguine, replying to a Mahomedan deputation, has positively pledged himself to the principle of equality of races and creeds in the forthcoming elections, and has assured the Duma of Nijni Novgorod that its representatives will be invited to participate in the discussion of the electoral law. These declarations have made an excellent impression.

A Paris telegram of April 25 says:—The Czar will not attend the religious ceremony in the Winter Palace on Sunday next—the Russian Easter. The Petit Journal's correspondent says this will be the first time a Russian sovereign has abstained from this solemnity of the Orthodox Church. The Emperor's decision has created a disagreeable impression. It is notable that Nicholas II. shows increasing disinclination to take part in any public ceremony.

The Socialist Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a manifesto calling upon all workmen, peasants, and labourers to observe the First of May by absenting themselves from work, in order to mark their protest against present conditions. The manifesto concludes with the hope that this will be the last First of May under a despotic Government.

In spite of the depressing influence of the official prohibition of the Zemstvo meeting the greatest satisfaction is expressed on account of the Emperor's declaration to the Marshal of Nobility of Kostroma that a National Assembly will be convoked without loss of time. The newspapers triumphantly bid the reactionaries hide their diminished heads.

As a result of the last meetings of the Constitutional Conservative Party, M. Sturmer Councillor of the Empire, and other influential reactionaries have virtually seceded from the party. The more Liberal elements have thus gained the upper hand. The Czar's message to the Kostroma nobility was a material contributory factor in this developement.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency states that the report published by the "Bourse Gazette" stating that the Government had decided to utilise the funds of various public institutions for war purposes, paying three-and-a-half per cent. interest on them, is absolutely unfounded.

Remarkable petitions keep coming in to the Minister of the Interior from the peasantry of secluded districts. One such petition, signed by 159 peasants out of 230, was despatched by the Ivanovsky commune, in the province of Saratoff. The members of the commune demand the immediate convocation of a representative assembly to heal the terrible wounds of the Russian rural population. "We have no faith in our rural chiefs, we have no confidence in our spiritual pastors. They have utterly repelled us by their mercenary and dishonourable deeds." The petitioners then condemn the war as a terrible scourge. How many tears what awful suffering it has brought into our life, which was painful enough already. We want no war, let there be peace.

The programme of the St. Petersburg Constitutional Conservatives was definitely adopted at a meeting on April 26 on the lines of class representation in a national assembly. By 28 votes to 10 it was resolved that the assembly should be a separate body from the Council of the Empire. Princes Volkonski and Trubetzkoi, representing one of the principal Moscow parties with similar aims, attended yesterday's meeting and explained their own programme. The majority expressed the opinion that the position of the Council of the Empire would be prejudiced by the addition of national representatives.

The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg, writing on April 25, says:—

The Birzhevyia states that the capital is filled with rumours of 15,000 desperadoes having been organised by the reactionists to assault intellectuals—i. e. lawyers, doctors, students, &c., holding Liberal opinions—next Monday, the Russian Easter, but it is understood that many workmen have declared their intention of defending the intellectuals.

The same paper says that the expectation of a great labour manifestation on Monday has faded before this horrid prospect. The repetition in the capital of the empire of the barbarous scenes enacted at Kishineff where Jews were massacred, at Baku, which ran with the blood of Armenians, and at Kursk, where schoolboys were clubbed by draymen should be regarded as impossible, but many impossibilities have become accomplished facts in Russia lately. For some time past I have privately received information that preparations were going on for repeating the Kishineff massacres in St. Petersburg, but I have never before seen the prospect put so alarmingly clear in black and white. Similar rumours are circulating in Kursk Kishineff and numerous other centres of ruffianism.

GERMANY.

When the Reichstag reassembles, a proposal will probably be made to grant a fixed annual allowance to the German Crown Prince on the occasion of his marriage with the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The disease known as cerebro-spinal meningitis which has for some time past been epidemic in Silesia has spread to various parts of the country, including Berlin where the second case has occurred. The first case proved fatal.

A fire broke out in the docks of the German Nordsee Steamship Company, at Bremen, at seven o'clock on April 21 all the wharves and sheds being involved. The flames spread rapidly, and the buildings which were constructed of light and inflammable material, were destroyed. The piers, however were saved through the timely measures taken by the fire brigade assisted by a fire-float hurriedly summoned from Bremerhaven. The steamers and the sailing ship Union were towed out in time, and were undamaged. There was no loss of life.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.

A "Laffan" telegram from Rome, dated April 25, says:—

Considerable sensation has been caused by a report that Turkey has handed over Tripoli to France on a 99 years' lease. A French company undertakes to transform the port entirely receiving in exchange Customs rights for imports and exports and other pecuniary benefits. Signor Cirmeni has given notice of an interpellation in the Italian Chamber of Deputies respecting the report. The news has caused considerable excitement in political quarters in Rome. All the newspapers comment upon it and call upon the Government to give it an authoritative contradiction.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Government having stated, in reply to the Prince Regent's invitation for the resumption of negotiations for a new adjustment of all matters concerning the Union that it could not consent until a separate Consular service for Norway was agreed to, the Regent, on April 25, announced to the mixed Council that as the Norwegian Government unfortunately declined to associate itself with his proposal for fresh negotiations concerning the Union, he must, with regret, leave the matter to the Councils.

In Norway, judging from the general tone of the Press, the prevailing feeling seems to be one of relief that the last position has been taken from which there is no turning back. The "Aftenpost" says:—

The Norwegian Government in its reply clearly defined what is the determined resolution of the Norwegian people. From this resolve we will not swerve and we trust that this will be understood and that our wishes will be respected by those who proposed negotiation. If this be the case, much of the lost mutual understanding and unity of feeling may be restored.

TURKEY.

The long and wearisome negotiations connected with the gun question have at last come to an end. The contract for the German loan required to pay for the new guns and ammunition ordered from Krupp was signed last week, and on April 22, an agreement was finally concluded in regard to the French claims.

Advices from Sanaa state that a Turkish force of 3,000 men, consisting of Syrian reserves, under Marshal Riza Pasha had a sharp encounter on March 30 with the Yemen Arab rebels, who were in great strength five miles South of Sanaa. The imperial forces suffered defeat owing to the troops laying down their arms in the face of the enemy or to desertion. Only about 1,000 including their commander, reached Sanaa the same evening, with 50 camel loads of supplies. Izzat Pasha, chief of the staff, was killed. Seven cannon were abandoned by the Turks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs who also captured 200 camels laden with provisions, baggage and a considerable quantity of rifles and munitions. The Ottoman authorities are uneasy concerning the capital, which it is believed, must fall sooner or later. The investment of the town by the insurgents is being drawn tighter. The Syrian reinforcements, consisting of 20 battalions, which have recently arrived, are unsatisfactory, and the arrival of the 32 European battalions is anxiously awaited.

CRETE.

The reply of the Powers to the resolution of the National Assembly declaring the union of Crete with Greece was handed to the High Commissioner on April 22. It was to the effect that in present circumstances the Powers were unable to accede to any change in the political status of the island beyond the concessions set forth in their previous communication of April 3.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" says that a conference held on April 24 between the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British French, and Russian Ambassadors in Rome for the consideration of the demands of the Cretan insurgents resulted in a declaration of the impossibility, in present circumstances, of permitting the annexation of the island to Greece.

The Cretan Chamber on April 25 passed a resolution abiding by its decree of union.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Canea says that the insurgents and their sympathisers are dissatisfied with the resolution of the Chamber requesting the authorities to continue to discharge their duties. M. Delyanni's speech in the Greek Chamber ...

disapproving of illegal methods of agitation, has also produced a discouraging effect. The insurgents propose to establish a provisional Government in the interior, and to levy taxes.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Rome, writing on April 23, says:—

According to an official communication from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Signor Tittoni who is proceeding to Venice in connection with the opening of the Exhibition of Fine Arts, will receive a visit on April 29 from Count von Goluchowsky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The visit is one of official courtesy and is also an expression of the complete political accord existing between the two countries.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says:—There is no disguising the fact that each country regards the policy of the other in Macedonia with distrust, Austria believing that Italy hankers after a piece of Albania, and Italy accusing Austria of aiming at the ultimate annexation of the north-western portion. The probabilities, however, of the reforms being administered under a more international control have already mitigated these suspicions. The recent declarations in the Italian Chamber also produced an excellent effect here, and the two Ministers will endeavour to arrive at a definite understanding on this point.

The strike on the Italian railway has come to an end its non-success being due to defective organisation, to the want of unanimity amongst the employes, and to the effect of public opinion which from the first was hostile to the movement.

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

The "Times" publishes the following letter from Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P.:—

Sir,—I was not able to get on my amendment to the Address on the condition of India, and I should be glad to have the opportunity through your columns of saying a few words on the very serious problems that confront us on the government of that vast country.

The mass of our people know almost nothing about the internal state of India. Very few members of Parliament visit the country and study earnestly the condition of the people. Most of our party leaders on both sides of the House are colossally ignorant of India. The Secretary for India is usually one who has never seen the country he administers, and his advisers are retired officials who reflect British views, not those of the Indians. The result is that great mistakes have been made and will be made in the future which might be prevented by full parliamentary discussion.

It is now almost impossible to obtain this as party interests and party intrigues monopolise the time of the House, and India does not lend itself to such treatment.

Let me say, as the only British member who attended the Indian National Congress in Bombay last December that I was much impressed by the growing discontent of the Indian people at the neglect of their affairs by Parliament. They have what they believe to be serious grievances; they are ruled entirely by a foreign bureaucracy; and they feel that they are entitled to lay their complaints before Parliament, in whose justice they still believe, were it but possible to put their case before it. I was much impressed by the ability and moderation of the Congress. It contained over 1,000 delegates from all parts of India. The proceedings were in English. Some of the speeches were as good as any delivered in Parliament and a more orderly assembly I never witnessed not a breath of disturbance, though 10,000 people were frequently present. Only the extremity of blindness would treat such a demonstration with contempt; and I wish to say in a very few words what I was denied the opportunity of putting before Parliament.

Higher education has made wonderful progress in India. Many Indians are to be met who, in the fields of learning, commerce, or politics can fully hold their own with us, and whose attainments are on a level with those of average M.P.'s. They naturally ask that they should have a fair share in the government of their own country. We pay over £10,000,000 annually to British administrators in salaries and pensions and some £2,500,000 to a far greater number of Indians nearly all in the lower grades of the Service; and I feel the time has come when a larger use must be made of Indian agency in the higher service of their country.

There is no desire to get rid of the British Government. All educated Indians know well that their country cannot stand alone in the world. They know that the strong arm of Great Britain secures them from foreign aggression and anarchy at home; but they all hold that the time is coming when India should get a place in some degree corresponding to the Colonies—that is, that it should have a voice in its Government, its commercial policy, and its domestic legislation; that the time has arrived when we should take the ablest of its sons into partnership with ourselves and construct a Government not wholly British, but truly Anglo-Indian.

I fully recognise the difficulties of the situation. Nothing is harder than to get two races to work harmoniously together. Even Britons and Boers failed to do so in South Africa though very similar in blood and religion. Yet, difficult as it is it must be tried. The demands made by the Congress are for the most part not impracticable. Some of them could be granted without any peril to our rule, and I would just mention three which, I think, would improve our administration:—

1. Place at least three first class Indian gentlemen on the council of the Secretary for India in London so that he may get advice at first hand from Indian sources, and let them be nominated by the Government of India;

2. Let the Governor-General assume to his executive council in Calcutta and Simla one distinguished Indian to sit on what we may call his Cabinet; and

3. Let three Indian representatives be elected to Parliament by Calcutta Bombay, and Madras, on the suffrage that now exists for the Indian Legislative Councils. Parliament would then have the inestimable advantage of having Indian opinion at first hand.

These moderate reforms would give great satisfaction in India, and they would contain in germ the seeds of other reforms.

But the greatest of all questions is the deplorable poverty of the rural population. I suppose three-fourths of the 300 millions of India live by agriculture, or small handicrafts dependent upon it. The majority of the cultivators are deeply in debt to the money-lenders paying 12 per cent., or more interest on their debts. The terrible famines of the last few years have greatly increased these debts. They are indeed in a condition of hopeless serfdom, having nothing that they can call their own. These debts are in many cases irrecoverable, and the money-lenders are also not infrequently on the verge of bankruptcy. I believe that in many parts of India a voluntary composition of debts could be made, if the Government would advance a quarter or a third of the amount; and it could recoup itself by charging interest and a small sinking fund to the cultivator who would be only too glad to pay it for the enormous relief he would get. I know of a case where this was done on a large scale in a native State.

But such is the childish tendency of the Indian ryot to go into debt for marriage and funeral expenses, that it would be necessary to give him inalienable rights to his land and farming stock, and protect them against distraint for debt except to the State. One can only hint at the steps to be taken in a brief letter like this; but I have discussed the question for 20 years with some of the ablest of our administrators and with the representatives of Indian opinion.

The Government that can accomplish this and give fixity of tenure and, if possible, a permanent rate of assessment to the Indian ryot, will go far to keep Indian loyal for ages to come.

Lord Braye, whose famous Biblical prize is reported to have been finally disposed of by the Pope, is a Roman Catholic peer who can claim that Royal blood flows in his veins, for he is twenty-first in descent from Edward III. Lord Braye is the fifth Baron, and yet the creation dates as far back as 1529, when Sir Edmund Braye, nephew of that Sir Reginald Braye, who was Henry the Seventh's Prime Minister, was summoned to Henry the Eighth's Parliament as first Baron Braye. A man of profound learning, something of a poet, and a great theological authority, Lord Braye is one of the most diffident peers in the House of Lords. He is also—or was till very recently—president of the Fifteen Club, an organisation founded to watch over and assist the progress of Roman Catholicism in this country.

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Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.



Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:

"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

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THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 28.

HOME.

Cricket.—The season was opened this week at Kennington Oval with a drawn match between Surrey and Eleven Gentlemen of England.—The Australian Cricket Team arrived in London on Wednesday.

Drama.—Mr. Tree opened a Shakespeare season at His Majesty's on Monday with Richard II.—At the Imperial, Romeo and Juliet has been produced, with Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Millard in the title parts.—At the Criterion there is a new comedy, What Pamela Wanted, adapted from the French of MM. de Gresac and Veber by Mr. C. Brookfield; and at the Lyric there is a new American play called Her Own Way, by Clyde Fitch.

Earthquake.—An earthquake shock was experienced on Sunday morning in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Notts, and Lincolnshire.

Easter Monday in London was fine though cold and the parks, museums, &c., were very largely patronized.

Ecclesiastical.—The Royal Commissioners on the litigation between the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland report that the Free Church cannot perform adequately the trusts involved, and that the case necessitates Parliamentary interference. They recommend that the whole property should be vested in a Commission with power, where the Free Church cannot adequately execute the trusts to transfer the property to the United Free Church.—The King and Queen will attend the inauguration of St. Saviour's Church as the Cathedral of Southwark.—A "Broad Church" declaration on Biblical criticism is being circulated for signature among the Church of England clergy.—The memorial to Bishop How an extension of the Wakefield Cathedral, was consecrated on Tuesday. The Primate has written to the Bishop of Canterbury province calling attention to the expression which has been given this year in an unusual degree to a desire for increased spiritual earnestness in the Christian life and to the recent evangelistic efforts in Wales and London, and suggesting that Whit Sunday should be devoted to a special act of united prayer.

Education.—The National Union of Teachers opened their annual conference at Llandudno on Monday, when Mr. T John (Rhondda) gave his presidential address. Resolutions were passed calling for a national school system based on popular control and free from all tests but those of character and ability; and in favour of the feeding of school children by education authorities.

Emigration.—The Vancouver chartered by the Salvation Army as a temperance ship left Liverpool on Wednesday with 1,000 emigrants going under the guidance of that organization to Canada. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool and Mr. Rider Haggard visited the ship before she sailed, and farewell telegrams were read from Lord Aberdeen and General Booth.

Fire.—By a fire on Saturday night, in Plumstead a married woman named Gritton and two young children named Parkinson lost their lives. According to the coroner's jury the fire was caused by the woman's upsetting a lamp while drunk.

Football.—Many League Championship matches were played on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Everton have finished their programme with 47 points, and Manchester City, with one match to play, stand at 46. Bristol Rovers have won the Southern League Championship. The Army Cup was won on Monday by the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards.

Gifts and Bequests.—Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co. have given £5,000 towards the Rebuilding Fund of St. Bartholomew's Hopital. An anonymous thank offering of £5,000 has been received by Guy's Hospital. The late Mr. Nathan Salaman left £14,100 to charities.

Golf.—Cambridge beat Oxford on Wednesday at Sunningdale.

Ireland.—Mr. Long, Chief Secretary, was entertained at a luncheon in Belfast on the 20th. He left Dublin on the 25th for the West of Ireland.—Visits were paid last week by Sir A. MacDonnell to Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy and to officials of the United Irish League in the disturbed districts of Galway.—An ad interim report on the working of the Irish Land Act, 1903, has been published.

Naval and Military.—Submarine flotillas are to be formed at the three chief home ports.—St. George's Day was celebrated at Aldershot by the Northumberland Fusiliers.—Colonel Lake has been promoted to the rank of Major-General on appointment as Chief of the Staff of the Canadian Militia.

Railway Accident.—By a collision last Friday at Huddersfield, two passengers were killed and several others injured.

Shakespeare's Birthday was celebrated on Monday at Stratford-on-Avon.

Shipping.—A collision occurred on Saturday night, in the Bristol Channel, off the Foreland Lighthouse, between the French steamer Racine and an unknown three-masted schooner, which sank, all on board being apparently lost. The Racine was seriously damaged.

Socialism.—The Social Democratic Federation finished its annual conference at Northampton on Sunday, and Lady Warwick spoke at a meeting there in support of the Socialist movement. The Independent Labour Party has had its annual conference this week at Manchester.

The Good Templars opened their annual session on Monday at Norwich.

The Turf.—At Kempton Park, the Queen's Prize has been won by Glennmoy; at Manchester, the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase by Seisdon Prince; and at Epsom, the City and Suburban by Pharisee.

Yachting.—The Prince of Wales has agreed to preside over an international conference next winter on the measurement of racing yachts.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The British Columbian Anti-Japanese Act has been vetoed by the federal authorities.—A speech by Lord Grey on Monday at Toronto has excited widespread interest.

East Africa.—The "Times" publishes a letter from Mr. E. S. Grogan on the needs of British East Africa, and leading article which we quote.

South Africa.—The new Transvaal Constitution was published on Tuesday. The Legislative Assembly will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, between six and nine official members, and between 30 and 35 elected members. Every burgher of the late Republic entitled to vote for the First Volksraad, and any white British subject occupying premises of the annual value of £10 or capital value of £100, or earning £100 a year may vote. The electoral districts are to have equal numbers of voters. Debates are to be in English, but by the President's leave, any member may speak in Dutch. Financial measures must be initiated by the Governor. Our Johannesburg Correspondent believes the new Constitution will completely satisfy the vast majority of the British population. Our Correspondent, discussing an agreement between the Responsible Government Association and the Boer organization, says it is a triumph for Boer diplomacy.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Bank president at Milwaukee is charged with defalcation to the extent of dols. 1,500,000.

St. George's Day.—Speaking at a banquet on Tuesday in New York Baron Kaneko, after pointing out that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had preserved Europe from a general war, predicted the retention by Germany, France, and the United States of their foothold in the Far East, and the restriction of Russia to Siberia.

FOREIGN.

Algeria.—The King and Queen proceeded from Algiers on the 20th to Bougie and on the 22nd to Philippeville. On Sunday they drove to Constantine, where a military fantasia was given in their honour The Royal party sailed on Monday evening for Sardinia and Corsica.

China.—A report comes from Peking that the Chinese Amban has been murdered at Batang. It is uncertain whether this refers to the Amban at Lhasa.

Crete.—The Assembly last week proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece.—A conference on Monday at Rome between the Italian Foreign Minister and the British French, and Russian Ambassadors resulted in a declaration of the impossibility in present circumstances, of permitting the annexation of the island to Greece. The Cretan Chamber on Tuesday passed a resolution abiding by its decree of union. The insurgents propose to establish a provisional Government in the interior and to levy taxes.

France.—In the Chamber last week, an attack was made on the Foreign Minister's policy in Morocco by Nationalist Deputies and by M. Jaures. M. Delcasse defended himself, and the debate ended without a division, but M. Delcasse afterwards sent in his resignation. This he has now agreed to withdraw. The crucial clause of the Separation Bill dealing with the devolution of Church property, passed the Chamber on Saturday by 509 to 44 votes. President Loubet on Tuesday presided at the inauguration of the Gambetta monument at Bordeaux. The Minister of the Interior and the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate also spoke.

Italy.—The Railway Bill has been passed; and the railway strike has ended.

Morocco.—A punitive force of Government troops has been burning villages, seizing cattle and taking many prisoners.

Nicaragua.—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua has been signed.

Russia.—An Imperial Ukase authorizes punitive measures against those concerned in the appropriation of land.—M. Bulliguine has pledged himself to equality of races and creeds in the forthcoming elections.—M. Shipoff's Association has assumed the name of the "National Progressive Party" and has issued a programme proposing a single House of elected members with control of expenditure and the departments of State.

Sweden and Norway.—The Norwegian Government has declined the Prince Regent's invitation to fresh negotiations until a separate Consular service is agreed to.

The War.—The Japanese Ambassador last week called the attention of the French Government to the protracted stay of the Russian fleet in French territorial waters. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron left Kamranh Bay on Saturday, going north. Four Russian steamers which put into Saigon for a large quantity of coal were refused more than was necessary for their voyage. Private Russian advices from Manchuria alleged that the Japanese have merely left a screen before General Linevitch while pouring their main forces along towards Kirin in order to isolate Vladivostok. It is believed that Linevitch will attempt the offensive to save Vladivostok. The Japanese report the defeat of a Russian attack on Kai-yuan 100 Russians being left dead.—Official records show that the captures at Port Arthur included 528 serviceable guns, 35,598 small arms, and immense quantities of provisions.

Obituary.—M. Lessar, Russian Minister at Peking; Lord Stanhope; the Rev. the Earl of Chichester; Sir Hugh Low; Sir Reginald Hanson; Col. S. G. Bird; the Rev. Principal Salmond; Capt. W. H. O'Shea; Mr. Alex. Anderson; Mr. F. Chatfield Smith; Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell; Sir M. W. Collet; the Rev. J. A. Mitchell, secretary of the Congregational Union; Mr. Joseph Jefferson; and Senator Platt.—"Times."

A LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT



Wins Distinction—

Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled wide-spread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book "The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

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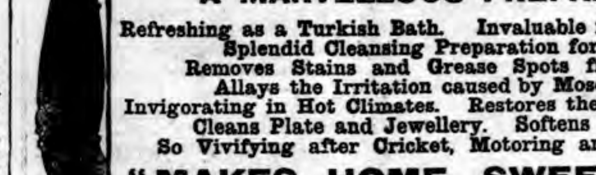
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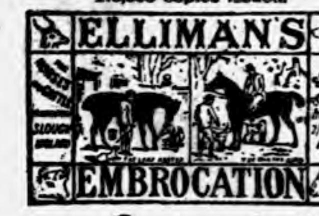
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, by bravely endeavouring to master Swedish before taking up her residence in the land over which, some day, her future husband will be called to rule, will be spared a little embarrassment such as that by which the Dowager Empress of Russia was once overcome. Upon arriving at the Court of St. Petersburg her Majesty applied herself with industry to the language and noted not merely the language of those about her, but expressions which she heard beyond the boundaries of the Court. One such phrase she stored in her memory, and at a great assembly fired it off at the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The grave face of that gentleman twitched a little; but when the President of the Holy Synod was greeted with the same remark, he started as if someone had pinched him. The Emperor approached as the holy man stood there aghast. To him it remained to explain to his consorts that the phrase which had caught her ear was one which only the cabmen of St. Petersburg, after long apprenticeship to profanity, consider themselves qualified to use.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

The attempt which is to be made this year to try the north-West Passage revives memories of the terrible tragedy which its discovery caused. It is nearly sixty years since Sir John Franklin set sail with his 134 chosen officers and men in the Erebus and Terror. Three years elapsed with all the world waiting and hoping. Then commenced a six years' search, during which no fewer than fifteen expeditions were despatched in quest of the ones. There was a terrible story to tell when Ray and his party eventually got home with the tiding. They had found thirty of the bodies. Some of them had been buried, some lay beneath the shelter of boats, others in tents, others lying about in the open as they had died. Powder and shot they had had in abundance to the last, but no food. The wretched sufferers had been driven to cannibalism. The cauldron of some of the bodies and the contents of the kettles in which they had done their cooking told the tale of the awful tragedy which had been enacted in that land of eternal cold and starvation.

THE CHANCELLER SCORES.

For the sake of those who love their pipe and cigarette, it is devoutly to be hoped that our legislators will not be infected by the example of Indiana and Wisconsin, and forbid us that solace of the weary, the smoke which seals the satisfaction of rest after labour. For it is pretty certain that the Lord Chancellor would be on the side of the innovators. For him tobacco has no fragrance, its devotees no charm. What are you going to do with those? he once asked Montagu Williams, as the latter produced a bundle of cigars in a room of the hotel where, engaged together upon an election petition, they were staying. You certainly won't smoke here, he added, when the mission of the cigars was explained. And he stuck to his word. Poor Monty dared not go into the smoke room of the hotel on the where everybody was discussing the case in which he was to appear morrow; and he could hardly patrol the yard of the hotel. It was snowing wickedly, but he slipped into his ulster, and walked the storm-swept streets until the smoke was sided.

QUITS.

Now Williams had also his peculiarity; he never ate breakfast. Lord Hailsbury, with that old-world courtesy of his made a point of always awaiting the appearance of his junior at the matutinal meal wicked Monty knew this. Next morning it was in vain that the boots and chambermaid hammered at his door. Not until it was time to dash off to court did he show up in the breakfast room. There sat the future Lord Chancellor fuming, the breakfast untouched, complaining that through his junior's laziness, he must now rush empty to court. Ah I never eat breakfast, said Monty airily. Well retorted his leader, you are, I think, the most selfish fellow I ever came across. Oh dear no was the ready reply, you forget the smoking yesterday. You don't smoke I can't see the difference. That night, and until the end of the trial, the saucy junior puffed his cigar to his heart's content beside the fire, and Lord Hailsbury for the future had each morning company and his breakfast.

ETERNAL SILENCE.

The austerities of the Carthusians, the religious order of which M.r. Vaughan is about to become a member, have their counterpart in those borne by a congregation of women called the Bernardines, Sisters of St. Bernard. Vowed to silence throughout life, they spend their days miserably housed, eat the coarsest food, do all the work of their convent, domestic work, and work in the field. They pray and work, work and pray, and hope that death may soon claim them. For all the navvy-work of the fields, their hands do not lose their cunning; their needlework is famous. But surely it is a rather cruel irony that they should be called upon to make the trousseaux of the brides who marry thereabouts. Napoleon III. went once to see this convent, and was shown into a cell where sat a nun, speechless, with eyes fixed upon the floor. She was bidden throw back her hood. She did so, and revealed the wan, pathetic face of a lovely girl of eighteen.

RESIGNATIONS.

M. Delcasse definitely retains his position, and all is well with Paris. It rarely happens that a Minister resigns and then withdraws his resignation. The late Lord Kimberley did so, but it was only when Gladstone accepted the conditions upon which he insisted. Sir William Harcourt used to say that the repeated reports of his resigning reminded him of an incident in the closing days of Louis XVI.'s career. Imprisoned at the Tuileries after the flight to Varennes he was constantly suspected of plotting another attempt. So the mob used to go at all hours of the day and night and cry out for a sight of him. And with the red cap of liberty upon his head he would have to appear at his window to show that he was there. Sir William felt as if he were expected of him that he should go to his front door every day or night and cry out, "I have not resigned."

KICKED OUT.

A record in resignation was established in the case of Sir Robert Walpole. Ten times did he place his seals in the hands of the King; and ten times did the King return them to his hat. Very different was it in the case of Huskisson, Wellington feared him, and when Huskisson offered to resign if the Duke thought the interest of the Ministry would be the better served by his so doing, the Duke treated the letter as an actual act of resignation. Bismarck, according to his own showing, was the victim of infamous treatment. No sooner had he resigned, than his successor took possession of the Chancellor's palace and obliged Bismarck's family to quit their packing on the stairs and landing. We were turned into the street like thieves, the old Chancellor thundered,

THE WAY OF THE TURK.

If she had but visitors enough. Turkey would scarcely need to buy all this new armament, assuming, of course, that she followed the plan adopted in the present story—she would collect all she needed. A friend of the writer was held up just inside the frontier. They took from him his horses, his arms, his papers. The last-named comprised a book on scriptural subjects and some of Spurgeon's writings; also some charts issued by the St. John Ambulance Association. These later, they declared, proved their owner to be a military spy; while his reading matter was of a most incendiary character. But where were the horses? Oh, they would be back within a fortnight at most. Meantime they had gone on an expedition for nuts and timber.

POST-HORN ECHOES.

Everybody will be anxious that the perpetrators of the outrage upon the man who carries the mails between Kenton and Newcastle may speedily be brought to book. The Post Office has an old list of offences unpunished, and will not wish to add to the number. In the old days never a week elapsed without robberies of this sort. Prosecution was a very costly matter; one trial, that of the Weston Brothers, ran away with over £4,000, and to bring criminals to justice was to throw good money after bad. In the endeavour to check these outrages the Post Office had recourse to a mail-cart wholly constructed of iron, and declared to be robber-proof. The result was that within a week of its taking the road it was held up and rifled of everything it contained. Innumerable executions failed to stay the highwayman and eventually the mail-carriers were armed with pistols, swords, and helmets of steel.

OLD GRIEVANCES.

The Post Office is an institution against which every body always has a grievance, and always had. Causes of old-time woes were numerous enough. For every precaution taken to safeguard the mails, additional obstacles were placed in the way of the public using them. Thus the London penny post was swept away, and a twopenny one instituted at about the time it was decided to run mail carts driven by armed men from the West-end to the General Post Office; while the arming of the country post-boys was accompanied by the raising all round of the tariff. What would sweethearts who can now send a letter from London to the Antipodes for a penny say to paying five shillings for the carriage of their billet-doux from London to the Highland? Those in the service of the Post Office were not happy, their salaries often failed even to meet their expenses in carrying the mails, while, to add insult to injury, they had soldiers billeted upon them. Scores of postmaster languished in confinement for debt owing or the post horses run away with or ridden to death by the military.

THE OLD BATTLE GROUND.

Limoges, where the workers are re-enacting the insurrection of Communne days has been the scene of some of the grimmest chapters in the history of Europe. It has been devastated by fire and plague, by siege and battle. The siege of Limoges was the last military exploit of the Black Prince. A dying man, he was carried to its walls personally to direct the capture which he had sworn by the soul of his father to achieve. He redeemed his oath, and of all the inhabitants save a handful of knights who fought to the last, put man, woman, and child to the sword. It was on the same spot, the market-place of the town, that one of the strangest passages in our annals was written. Henry II. stood there, and the plan of his son Geoffrey for his assassination was carried to its abortive issue.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and Genera Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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Guaranteed to remain in Working Order For Any Length of Time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.
Drive in the knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION:—

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MINIMUM of price, weight and size.

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MAXIMUM of simplicity and effect.

Price complete—each Rs. 37-8, Refills Rs. 5,
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H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA "Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN "Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."



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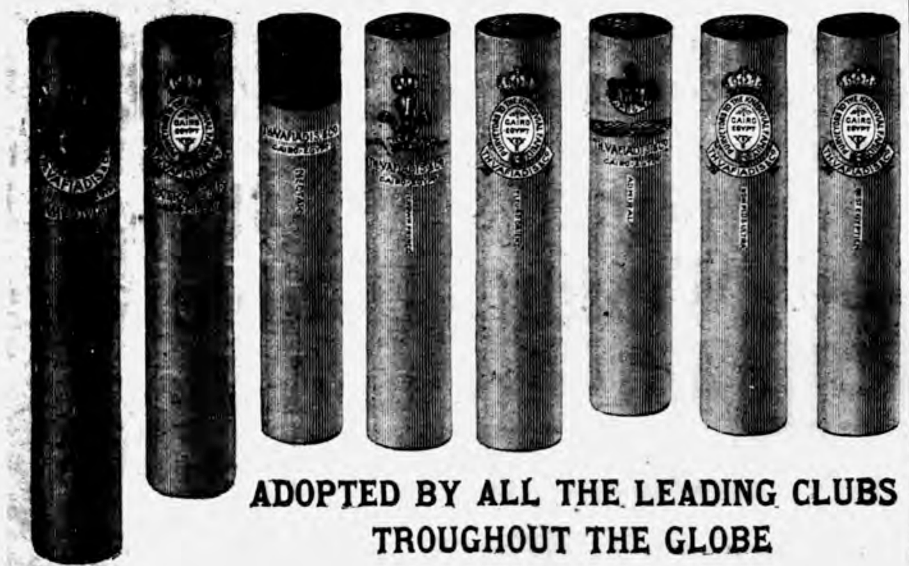
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